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REGD. NO. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

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VOL. XXIII NO. 62 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

Madame Halide's Farewell Message To India

Calls On Youth To Pledge Life In Cause Of Unity

Moving Appeal At Inter-Communal Dinner

A stirring appeal to Hindus and Muslims to unite and strive so that a new and greater India might arise, was made by Madame Halide Edib, who was the guest of honour at an inter-communal Dinner held at the Blavatsky Lodge on Wednesday under the joint auspices of the Muslim Students' Union and the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society.

An inter communal Dinner in every sense of the term, it brought together citizens of all castes and creeds, at the same table and the function was a thorough success.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Faiz B. Tyabjee who presided on the occasion paid eloquent tributes to the honoured guest of the evening and hoped that every such function would bring the nation nearer towards a New Era.

Covers were laid for nearly 200 guests.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Faiz B. Tyabji in proposing the toast to the distinguished visitor hoped that the occasion would lead to the inauguration of a great movement for the unity of hearts among all the young men and women of India. Each one of such occasions would bring the country nearer a New era of progress.

Indians would not forget, he observed, the great visitor and her life and teachings would ever remain an object lesson for the country. She was not merely a visitor from a distant land, but she had lived a life of action, a life of work and purpose

"For us who, in common with every other nation of the East," concluded the president, "are struggling against the fetters of ancient difficulties, it is a tremendous object lesson, in your being able to be present amidst us and be able to retain all that we associate with womanhood."

Replying to the toast Madame Halide Edib made a stirring and inspiring speech which sent a thrill into the hearts of those present.

MR. CHAGLA'S SPEECH.

Mr. M. C. Chagla in proposing a vote of thanks said that by the presence of the honoured guest a distinction had been conferred on the gathering of which they were all proud. Madame Halide Edib played a distinguished part in her country's struggle for freedom. Her services to Islam were great Islam taught every Muslim to free. It taught equality. Every Muslim, according to the tenets of Islam, was a born Socialist.

Paying tributes to the President Mr. Chagla said: "The family of Tyabjis are pioneers in the field of social reform in the city of Bombay, specially regarding the emancipation of women." He thanked Mr. Justice Tyabjee for presiding over the function.

Miss Khorshed Minocher-Homji then sang "Vande Mataram," all the guests standing.

Madame Halide Hanoume (right) and Miss Mooni, the well-known songstress photographed together at the house of Mr. Justice Faiz Tyebji.

How Turkey Wrought For Freedom

"The desires and beliefs of the youth of Turkey may not be the same. But when it comes to the fundamental interests of their motherland, there are no differences at all."

In these words Madame Halide Edib described the grim struggle of an Oriental nation determined to be free and the sacrifices of the Turks in the fight for independence.

A spell-bound audience at the Sir C. J. Hall listened on Wednesday to the graphic accounts of women carrying munitions and war materials on their backs trudging hundreds of miles to the front.

"Once called the "Sick Man of Europe," modern Turkey, observed the speaker, was the only nation of the East, which had successfully seen through the life and death struggle of a people The mighty hands of Time had swept off the ancient Empire and had wrought a new nation in which Imperialism had gone for ever and ever, she declared.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union, the Students' Brotherhood, the Youth Lodge of Theosophists and other sister Associations.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, who presided, in introducing the speaker of the day said that Madame Halide Edib did not require any introduction at all. He welcomed her on behalf of the students of Bombay.

Madame Halide Edib said that she was going to speak on the making of the Republic of Turkey, solely for the students of Bombay. History had become a study of supreme importance to the world, for the reason that all over the world, there was restlessness in the minds of the human masses wherever they may be. They were satisfied neither with old notions nor with everything that was new. They were the harbingers of a New Era. Now what constituted the old and what the new? Every principle was new, which could adjust human relationship and give durability to human society. Every form was old when it was nothing but an old form with no spirit left in it but remained a thing of fashion.

TURKISH CHARACTERISTICS

Referring to Modern Turks, she said that they did not like to have tyranny, corruption, and the rule of the few above. They realised that the State was for the welfare of the largest number These people had emphasised the most moral values, while the East maintained the spiritual values and the West, the material. This belief was depicted in their literature, society and life. They had not mixed religion with the affairs of the world. That had been the characteristic of the Turk. When they emigrated to China two thousand years ago leaving their own land, one could realise the value they attached to freedom and Independence when they said: "In the land of China there is gold.....etc. In Turkey there are no such things, but vigour and freedom." Describing how Turkey came under the influence of Islam, she said:

"As it was in their nature to take to any idea very passionately, they accepted Islam as a force in their effort to build the State. As a matter of fact you have to realise that the Ottoman Empire for three or four centuries had been the only State as strong and able as Rome, to keep order and good Government over a heterogeneous people."

REALISTS.

With Islam they took to fight for religion, but they did not go out of their way to fight for the religion. They had the Crusades and they fought them. Their contact had been with the great Roman civilisation. They admired and they understood that there was something similar between the two. Both were realists. Both were able to use every available material to build the State. They had taken something of the eternal Utopia of Plato, an idea of creating a class of

(Continued on page 8.)

STRUGGLE & DIE FOR INDIAN UNITY

Mme. Halide's Call To Indian Youths

Madame Halide Edib made the following exhortation at the inter-communal dinner on Wednesday evening:—

Indians All,

"I am glad that our last night is under an open Indian sky; every great resolution taken in my country is taken under an open sky. You expect a message from me and I expect immediate action from you. I know you are all great orators. I know you can all speak very well. Also you can do things. You can suffer in silence, your men and women.

"In this parting speech one of you asked me, 'Will you speak on the Hindu-Muslim question'?

Man Is Man's Brother

"I will not, as I do not believe there is such a question here. Here are meeting now all Indians, though they may be Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Jews or Christians. I believe in the great saying: 'Man is man's brother.' It may be a dream, but with a thousand hearts I believe in what you call a dream.

"If India Loves Me"?

"I am told by a friend that India loved me. India was glad to have me. And India will not forget me. As a token of your affection, I want you to do one thing. I want you to take a vow here and now. It was with a vow under an open sky that we took a resolution in our country.

Achieve Unity

"I want you to swear that to the last you will struggle and strive for Indian nationhood, Muslims and Hindus; take the vow that you are prepared to die to achieve unity, so that a new nation may arise."

Princes & India Bill

WHITE PAPER ON CRITICISMS

Govt. Comments Also Will Be Issued, Says Hoare

LONDON, March 13.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Davison, Sir Samuel Hoare said he hoped to issue in the next few days White Paper giving texts of the criticism of the India Bill communicated by Princes and Ministers to the Viceroy and comments of the Government thereon.

Mr. Godfrey Nicholson asked: "Does Sir Samuel Hoare contemplate an early debate thereon?"

Sir S. Hoare replied "No".

ROUMANIA BANS INDIAN GOODS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BUCHAREST, March 13.

India is among the countries listed from which imports have been banned as she does not import Roumanian goods.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

LONDON, March 13

The general debate on the subjects which could be discussed by the Federal Legislature occurred on the resumption of the consideration of Clause 38 of the India Bill in the House of Commons.

Labourite amendments were proposed for the omission of paragraph C and sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) of paragraph D of sub-section 1.

Sir S. Hoare replying to the debate pointed out that the Governor General was empowered to allow discussion on subjects within orbit of the federal field. Sir S. Hoare was certain that such discussion would be allowed. Sir Samuel referred to the case mentioned by Col. Wedgwood of the treatment meted out to a British Indian subject in a State and said that that was the kind of question which would undoubtedly be discussed. Sir S. Hoare was unable to conceive of a sensible Governor General preventing the discussion when it would not compromise the Indian and the Imperial interests. The amendment was withdrawn.

The amendment for the omission of sub-paragraphs 1 and 2 of paragraph D sub-section 1 was negatived by 265 votes to 39.

Mr. Rhys Davies moved an amendment to clause 45 providing that the Governor-General's proclamation should cease to operate unless within each successive period of six months after it is approved by both the Houses its continuance is approved by both the Houses. Sir S. Hoare doubted whether the clause was in a suitable form either from the viewpoint of Mr. Rhys Davies or of the States.

RELAXATION AFTER STRENUOUS WORK

The two days' strenuous programme of Madame Halide Edib was rounded off in the evening with an interesting relaxation at "Jasim House," Colaba, where Dr. and Mrs. Hamid had specially arranged a dance and musical programme in her honour. A select gathering of the elite of Bombay, thoroughly international in composition, was present.

Miss Azurie gave a charming interpretation of Indian dancing. Her Radhika dance was much appreciated.

Mrs. Kelkar entertained the party with sweet songs.

The students of Prof. Deodhar's Indian school of music gave a programme of instrumental music.

The whole party had a very enjoyable time before it dispersed late at night.

Govt. Of India Like Court Of Wards

Dy. President's Attack On Finance Bill

Like Robinson Crusoe Grigg Kicks Ladder By Which He Has Risen, Says Pant

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 13.

After to-day's meeting of the Assembly one can easily predict that the Session will enter April. The reason is that, even though the President was willing to sit till six in the afternoon to-day and to-morrow, he found that the Opposition wanted more time and that second reading of the Finance Bill will have to be continued after a week's holiday which the Assembly will have from day after to-morrow.

"MALICIOUS ANALYSIS"

To-day's debates began with considerable flourish and there was much brandishing of swords between Sir James Grigg and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant but in the afternoon the debate deteriorated into an exercise of lungs. In the morning Sir James Grigg in his characteristic style applied epithets like "malicious analysis" and "grotesque." "Apocalyptic dream" to Mr. Desai's analysis of Central expenditure and Pt. Pant's proposal for raising a hundred crores of loan was condemned as wasteful eye-wash schemes for rural uplift and believed in tackling individual villages on small scale and then building up.

SEASON'S BEST SPEECH

Pt. Pant in soft style used hard expressions called the Finance Member Robinson Crusoe and one who stood alone in the world in holding his opinion and who had kicked the ladder by which he had risen. But each of them applauded the speech of the other for, despite this wordy duel, they acknowledged the ability with which the case was stated by either side.

Pt. Pant's speech was described by an independent observer as the best of the season. Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed contributed one important argument namely that every Indian paid invisible tax of four annas in the rupee by maintaining his unemployed relatives and friends. Mr. Hockenhull, Mr. Piracha and Mr. Siddiqali spoke for their constituencies while Mr. Akhil Dutt, Mr. N. Das and Mr. Kazmi spoke on general policies.

DUTT'S CONTRIBUTION

The contribution of Mr. Akhil Dutt was particularly well-prepared and well-argued. In all, only nine members spoke, which, I think is the lowest number of speeches on any full sitting. The reason is that on the consideration of the motion the only time limit is the speaker's own strength as much of Lungs, as of his ability to present his case. The Opposition through Mr. B. Das scored a nice point against Government benches in that most of the occupants were absent and Mr. B. Das raised a point of order and got the President's opinion that in fairness Government members should be in their seats. The reason for this is that on the Finance Bill, members can talk on any subject under the sun and Government members are expected to show courtesy of taking notes.

The Law Member was as usual present and at once summoned his team. The Finance Member was of course present but at the point this protest was lodged, he was sitting on the Opposition benches having a long talk with Mr. Desai.

TARIFF BILL

To-day's sitting also marked the introduction of the important Tariff Bill which proposes to meet wheat producers' plea for further protection and also listens to the European and Indian interests engaged in trade of wheat flour and fulfilled the recent pledge of Sir Joseph Bhore for some protection to Indian rice against broken rice from foreign countries.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, Mar. 13.

Sir Joseph Bhore, the Commerce Member, introduced in the Assembly this morning the Tariff Bill which proposes to reduce the wheat import duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1-8-0 per cwt. and restore the former equality in the level of duties on wheat and wheat flour.

The Bill imposes an import duty of annas 12 per maund on imported broken rice of foreign origin. The Bill will come into operation on a date to be notified in the Gazette of India. The Bill will operate till March 31, 1936.

OBJECTS OF BILL

In the course of his statement on the objects and reason of the Bill, Sir Joseph Bhore said:

"Since the passing of the Wheat Import Duty Extending Act, 1934, the Government of India have continued to watch the situation in India and other world markets. The Indian wheat is still out of parity with world prices and there are still in existence considerable stocks, which constitute a possible menace to the Indian wheat grower. At the same time the situation has ex-

(Conttinued on page)4

STOP PRESS

HAVANA STRIKE BREAKING UP

(Special Cable(

HAVANA, March 13.

The strike of Government servants and school teachers is breaking up. Postal services are now normal and Government threat to adopt the American method of Public Enemy No. 1 has frightened the Communist leaders into hiding. Curfew still rules after 21-00 hours.

SIMON AND EDEN

(Special Cable(

LONDON, March 13.

Sir John Simon and Capt. Eden will pay the postponed visit to Berlin on 24th instant. They will fly thither and confer with Herr Hitler on the 25th and 26th instant.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

3. LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—Small wire Terrier, white with Brown ears, dark mark on back, red leather Collar. Answers to name "Suzanne". Will finder please return to owner J. Hunt, Kastoorchand Bangalow, Cadell Road, Mahim, Bombay 16. Generous reward. (3862).

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted: Suitable bride for a handsome, highly educated Punjabee Hindu young man of 36, vegetarian; well-settled and holding permanent position in North India. England returned. Salary Rs. 700 p.m. Second Marriage. The girl must be beautiful and belong to a respectable family. No caste restrictions. Please write in confidence giving full family particulars to Box No. 9772 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a qualified Principal for a Secondary recognised School. Only Gujarati knowing persons need apply. Men with teaching and administrative experience preferred. Applications with copies of testimonials should be made before 31st March to Box No. 3848, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted A Weaving Master with thorough working knowledge of cloth calculations, Dyeing, Bleaching and finishing. One who has experience in Ahmedabad mills preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age and salary required to: The Kaleeswarar Mills Ltd., Coimbatore. (9778).

Wanted an experienced graduate Head Master for a small State in Kathiawar—playing games—salary Rs. 100—5—125 biennial increment. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 9777 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an Engineer Salary Rs. 300-25(A)-500. Motor car allowance Rs. 50. Appointment and pay subject to the approval and revision by Government. Only persons qualified as per G.C. No. 3750 L.&M. dated 21-9-1932 need apply. Applications to reach on or before 10-4-1935. H. C. M. McLaughlin, Commissioner, Trichinopoly Municipality. (9765).

Wanted a Cashier for our Bombay Office. Cash Security required Rs. 2,000. Salary according to qualification. The Premier Hosiery Works, Ltd., Post Box No. 25, Calicut. (3757).

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering. Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

44. MEDICAL.

Sufferer Whatever Your Malady is, consult Haji Mohamed Nawab, 36, Orient Hotel, Crawford Market, Consultation Free, Hours 9-12 Noon 3-6 p.m. (3860)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Remember Senior Cambridge Institute for Ajmer Intermediate, Cambridge Senior and Punjab Matriculation. Every day counts in one's career. Join to-day Senior Cambridge Institute, opp Amin Nursery, near Congress House. (9173).

The Royal Homoeo & Dental Institute, Delhi, teaches and grants Diplomas of M.B.H. & L.D.Sc., in Homoeopathy and Dentistry, respectively. Prospectus free. Guaranteed cure for Piles, Fistula and Prolapsus Ani. Literature free. (3718).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (3785).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

With Managing Agents about to start a new or purchase an existing company, advertiser will join in partnership with equal capital. Apply Box No. 3845, "Bombay Chronicle".

73. AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvi	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Nerai	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale one Calyx Core Drill, for drilling holes in ground, 4 inch diameter and about 150 feet deep in good condition. Apply Box No. 3861, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per insertion.

1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant (HOLI) and THURSDAY, the 21st idem (JAMSHEDI NAVROZ), those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th March, 1935.
9770

WANTED.

For the Prince of Wales Medical College, a Professor of Physiology from the 1st August, 1935. If an outsider is appointed, he will receive a pay of Rs. 750 a month with annual increments of Rs. 25 a month, and he will be required to sign a contract, for five years, terminable on six months' notice on either side. If an Officer of the Provincial Medical Service is appointed, he will receive his ordinary grade pay plus a special pay of Rs. 250 a month, subject to such emergency deductions (if any) as may be imposed on Government servants generally.

Candidates must be duly qualified and must have had previous teaching experience. Private practice is not allowed. Annual vacation of three months.

Applications should be submitted to the undersigned by the 30th April, 1935.

Col. I M S.
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals,
Bihar and Orissa.
9786

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from 16th to 30th March both days inclusive.
9766.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 585 of 1934

Messrs. BUTTERWORTH & CO. (India) LTD., a joint Stock Company incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act having their Registered Office at Calcutta and a Branch Office at Bruce Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

ABDUS SATAR WALI, of Bombay Mahomedan, inhabitant, a Barristerat-Law, residing at Sydenham Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

To
The Defendant abovenamed.
Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you to recover from you Rs. 2,580-12-0 as mentioned in the plaint with interest and costs.

You are now hereby summoned to appear in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 17th day of April, 1935, at 11 A.M. (S.T.) in the forenoon to answer the Plaintiffs.

TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the day mentioned above the Suit will be heard in your absence.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1935.

Yours truly,
SHASTRI & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
9787

Public Notices

LOST

CERTIFICATE for one Ordinary Share in the Katni Cement and Industrial Company, Ltd., bearing No. 8011 standing in the name of Mr. Jeyram Singh now deceased has been lost or mislaid.

The public are hereby warned against dealing with the said Share Certificate. Duplicate will be issued upon the expiration of 15 days from this date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
9781

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF LIBRARIANSHIP

Director—M. O. Thomas, M.A., Ph. D., Dip. L. S. (London) F L A Courses leading to a certificate in Librarianship will start in the first week of April. Applications stating age, academic qualifications, library experience, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 28th instant.

C. D. S. CHETTI,
Registrar.
Waltair, 11-3-35.
9785.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for printing and supplying 300 copies of the Fifth volume of the General Index of the Proceedings of the Corporation and its Committees for six years from, 1927-28 to 1932-33 will be received on Friday, the 29th March 1935, upto 1 P.M. (B.T.)

2. The volume may run into about 1,500 pages. It should be printed and supplied according to the sample to be seen in the Municipal Secretary's Office. The work must be finished within six months from the date of the order. A complete proof of the volume must be supplied to the Municipal Secretary's Office before order for printing off copies can be given. The manuscript is available for inspection during Office hours in the Municipal Secretary's office and any further information will be supplied by that office.

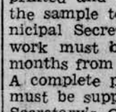
3. Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and superscribed "Tender for Printing and Supplying 300 copies of the Index to the Proceedings of the Corporation and its Committees for six years from 1927-28 to 1932-33" and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

4. The tenders should be accompanied by a sample of paper proposed to be used and a deposit of Rs. 250 which will be forfeited if after acceptance of the tender the tenderer refuses or fails to execute a written contract. In the event of the tender being accepted the Contractor will have to deposit with the Municipality a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the tender amount as security for the faithful performance of the contract.

5. If the tenderer is a firm, the names of all the partners constituting the firm should be stated in the tender.

I. H TAUNTON.
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 13th March, 1935.
8789.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line



REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer		Arrival		Departure	
Celebes	Maru.	21st	Feb	16th	Mar
Alaska	,,	20th	,,	30th	,,
Havana	,,	12th	Mar.	21st	,,
Taijin	,,	26th	,,	10th	Apr.
Mantai	,,	28th	,,	19th	,,
Argun	,,	8th	Apr.	21st	,,

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LTD.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay.
Telephone: 22084.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN".

LOCKED HIMSELF IN LOCK-UP

Returned Deportee's Alleged Defiance Of Police

How a returned deportee, named Mahomed Kamru, offered resistance to the Police, when put in the lock-up was narrated yesterday before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, when the Dongri Police applied for the extension of remand.

The Police alleged that the accused barricaded the door of the cell from inside by arranging wooden boards in such a manner that it was impossible for them to open the door without breaking it.

The accused was alone in the lock-up.

All the efforts of the Police to open the door were set at naught by the accused for about half-an-hour.

It was also alleged that the accused flung a tumbler from inside which struck a police constable. Later on, he opened the door for himself.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail till March 19.

COLLISION NEAR MANGALORE COAST

Marine Court Examines Captain Of "Vadam Parodi"

The Marine Court presided over by Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, to inquire into the collision, at sea between the S.S. Jalarajan and a country craft "Vadam Parodi" resulting in the sinking of the latter on March 8 off the coast of Mangalore, met again to-day in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court.

The Captain of the Dhow examined by Mr. Walker stated that he had chartered the craft from the owner. It was built about eight or nine years ago. Its dimensions were about 60 feet by 15 feet by 12 feet. The craft was registered at Mangalore and the certificate was lost in the disaster.

The boat carried a cargo of Copra to Mangalore from Chitlat and was returning when the collision took place.

The inquiry is proceeding.

Alleged Clever Ruse Of Passport Agent Lands Him In Trouble

A Passport Agent, who is alleged to have adopted a novel method to circumvent the exhaustive inquiries the C I D generally institute when application for pass-ports are received from persons hailing from the Punjab, has been charged with cheating before Mr D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday.

Inspector L. D. Souza, C I D, stated that the accused Mahomed Ahmed Mirza was absconding. On an application made by Mr. D' Cunha, Police Prosecutor, the Magistrate recorded evidence under section 512.

It was stated that information was received from the Punjab that one Niaz Mahomed and Fatma Bibi of the Punjab were due to arrive in Bombay on their way to Africa. The Superintendent of the Pass Port Office forwarded to the Police applications of Niaz Mohamed and Fatma Bibi received through the accused who was a Passport Agent.

Inspector L D'Souza on inquiries found that the application which was attested by Mr. Shantaram S. Patel, Honorary Magistrate, Andheri, contained certain false statements. The residence of Niaz Mahomed and Fatma Bibi being shown as "Poona" and "Ahmedabad" instead of Punjab. This was done to prevent the police from making inquiries.

Niaz Mohamed and Fatima Bibi in their evidence stated that they signed the application which was prepared by Mirza, the accused.

An application was made to Government and they sanctioned the prosecution of the accused for cheating the Passport Superintendent of the Passport Office.

CYCLE COLLIDES WITH CAR

Ramachandra Vithal, a cyclist, sustained injuries yesterday when his cycle collided with a car at the Mahaluxmi Bridge.

He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

Lucknow.—Apprpos to the recommendation of the Committee recently appointed by the Lucknow Untversity to sanction Rs. 3 lakhs for the proposed Library building, the University has sanctioned half of the sum recommended from its own resources and dtcided to approach the Government for the rest.

HEALTH can be regained, vitality restored, nerves conquered. Bodies filled with all manner of drugs will not induce either sleep, energy or composure, but a dose of Enervin every day will help to create self-confidence and mental alertness. Enervin is a natural tonic, without drugs, made from the finest fruit juices. So to

Keep healthy—take
ENERVIN

'IT MUST do you good'

Enervin Agency,
P. O. BOX No. 888, BOMBAY.

Available at All Chemists

NEW TURN IN BIGAMY CASE

Revisional Appeal Rejected, As Respondents Are Not British Subjects

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court to-day rejected the revisional application of Sorabji B. Damania against the order of Mr I S Haji, then acting Presidency Magistrate, who dismissed his complaint charging Pirojbai, described as his wife, with bigamy and charging Dinshaw Kavasji Kanga, Assistant Registrar, Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, with bigamy.

The complainant was married to Pirojbai in 1920. Ten years later, there was an agreement between them by which they agreed to live separately. Subsequently Pirojbai married Kanga, the second accused at Multan in Dhar State.

At the hearing of the appeal, a preliminary point was raised by the respondents that they were not British Indian subjects and, therefore, the court had no jurisdiction to take cognisance of the complaint. This point was upheld by their lordships who rejected the application.

Mr. C. H. Carden Noad with Mr Choksey appeared for the applicant. Mr S G Velinker with Messrs R H Pardiwala and V N Chhatrapati represented the respondents.

GIRL'S FATAL FALL

Zubedabai Abdul Umar, a four-year old Muslim girl died yesterday morning as a result of a fatal fall from the second floor of a building, situated at the 2nd Lane, Sankli Street.

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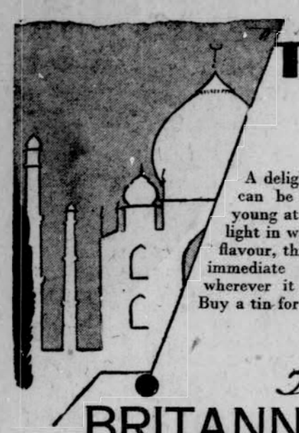

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		Deposit with Baroda State:—	25,000

Telegrams: "INDPROFUND"

Why worry about the MARRIAGE of your children when we are at your service. Members have again received TEN TIMES their monthly subscribed amounts for the year ending 31st March, 1934.

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AERODROME FOR BOMBAY

Governor's Assurance To Take Public Into Confidence

ADDRESS TO EUROPEAN CHAMBER

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday. The Governor of Bombay attended the meeting.

The President in welcoming the Governor said:—

The year 1935 is in any event going to be a notable one. A year which marks the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the King Emperor's reign and sees the passing by the British Parliament of a new Government of India Act needs nothing further to make it memorable—but if, as we all hope, it also proves to be a year when India's position, political and economic, is strengthened by the results of a real recovery in trade we may well set it down as one which marks a new epoch.

Safeguards Not Too Many.

On the subject of the new constitution it is not necessary to dwell at length. At the last stage when the Bill which gives effect to the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee is in course of being passed by Parliament it would be waste of words to do more than define our general attitude to the whole problem.

As a not unimportant part of the body politic of India we have striven throughout for the best possible measure to secure the desired goal of Self-Government within the Empire. And who is there who will blame us if in doing so we have kept prominently before us the necessity for provisions which will secure for all the conditions essential to peaceful trading and for the interests which we represent protection against discrimination?

We believe that the Bill now before Parliament does contain provisions which will secure these ends without making the goal impossible of achievement. The word safeguard has been given an almost sinister meaning by some of our Indian friends and I would take this opportunity of defining our attitude towards them.

We have pressed for the necessity for safeguards and we do not think the Government of India Bill contains too many or that they go too far. But we do not believe that given men of constructive purpose and of goodwill as Ministers they will often come into operation.

Trade Outlook.

On the third factor which we hope will make the year 1935 even more memorable than it would ordinarily be, Recovery in Trade, I prefer to speak with caution.

That recovery has begun there can be no denying—better Railway traffic figures, higher returns from customs duties and income-tax, and higher prices for some of India's leading commodities all tell their own story.

But I confess to feelings of serious doubt as to how far the recovery can go without the removal of some of the barriers to international trade set up by the vicious policy of Economic nationalism and by the instability of exchanges.

Budget and Tariffs.

We need not however let our doubts of the future obscure the very real progress which is being made, no better evidence of which, as far as India is concerned, is required than the Government of India's financial position as revealed by the Finance Member's first Budget Speech.

Bombay Budget.

Your Excellency will forgive me if I say that it is not possible to view the Bombay Government's Budget for 1935/36 with any measure of satisfaction. This is not to say that we criticise the Finance Member of Your Excellency's Government for his handling of a thankless job. We realize the handicaps under which any Provincial Finance Member and particularly the Bombay Finance Member, is placed. But all the same it is very disappointing to find that no provision can yet be made for the remission of emergency taxation, by which I mean the Electricity Duty, which remains to-day as obnoxious to us as when it was imposed.

We can only impress upon Your Excellency's Government the fact that we look to have this tax removed as soon as the surplus is there to justify such a course—and in estimating the surplus we shall certainly not be disposed to allow expenditure on a higher scale than at present.

There will I think be general satisfaction that a method has been found to raise revenue by means of uniform taxation of motor vehicles throughout the Presidency in order to do away with the antediluvian system of tolls

Port And Diversion Of Trade

I cannot pass from the subject of budgets without mentioning that of the Bombay Port Trust.

Bound up with the question of Port charges is the problem of diversion of trade—especially to Kathiawar ports. My predecessor last year dealt with the problem at some length and it has been constantly before us in the intervening twelve months. We have neglected no opportunity of drawing the attention of Government to it, whether by official representation or informal discussion, and we believe that our efforts have not been in vain.

Mr. Nind of the Central Board of Revenue was deputed in May to enquire how far the financial position of the Port of Bombay was being affected. Since then it is understood that the Government of India have been in negotiation with the chief Kathiawar States and we earnestly trust that an agreement will be reached which will safeguard alike the rights of the States, the revenues of the Government of India and the trade of Bombay. We are convinced that the Government of India are at grips with the problem and are determined to find a solution and such being case it is wise to be circumspect in one's language.

Suffice it to say that the Port of Bombay has nothing to fear if the inducement to entice trade away from the normal channels is removed.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY

In the course of his speech at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, His Excellency, the Governor, replying to points raised by Mr. Winterbotham, said:—

"Although he says that he does not view the Bombay budget with any measure of satisfaction, I am led to think, from what he has said subsequently, that there is only one part of it with which he disapproves, namely, the renewal of the Electricity Duty. I hope that this is the case, for my Government have derived a little satisfaction from the fact that by making some extra provision, I admit it is a very small one, for agriculture and other social services, even at the result of a small balance on the wrong side, they have been able, if not to strike out a new policy, at any rate to foreshadow some degree of return to more normal times.

MOTOR TAXATION

I am glad that your Chamber approves of one new form of taxation, it would perhaps be more accurate to call it a new principle of taxation than a new tax, in that it replaces a different system of levy, namely, the tax on motor vehicles. As it is a matter which is still before the Legislative Council, I cannot speak of it in more than general terms. I gather you feel some sympathy for the owners of buses and lorries in Bombay city, but you will doubtless remember that they have hitherto had the benefit of better roads and less taxation than similar owners in the mofussil, and it would clearly seem undesirable to give any preferential treatment if the taxation is placed on a provincial basis.

Several of the matters which have been referred to, as, for instance, the possibility of constructing an aerodrome on the Back Bay Reclamation, the diversion of trade from Bombay, the proposed Bombay-Sind Railway, are technically the province of the Government of India. This does not, however, mean that they are not of vital interest to this Presidency, or that I and my Government will neglect them or will fail to represent our case when the time comes.

In regard to the suggested aerodrome, you may be assured that the whole project will be carefully explained and provision made for eliciting public opinion before we arrive at any decision, and that I am fully alive to the fact that the chief aspect of the scheme is the financial one. While on the subject of air communications, I take the opportunity of expressing my complete agreement with you about the desirability of a Bombay-Calcutta air-mail service, and my satisfaction in the success of the demonstration recently undertaken by Tatas.

OF THE THREE SAFES
in the
Big Cotton Fire
At Reay Road
GODREJ SAFE ALONE
preserved its contents intact

The two other safes of another maker although exposed to much less heat failed completely

For more than six hours the entire fire fighting force of Bombay was engaged in ceaseless efforts to bring under control the big cotton fire at Reay Road which completely devastated the Hyderali Mfg. & Pressing Factory, with all its godowns containing thousands of cotton bales. Of the 3 safes enveloped in this Fire one was a Godrej Safe bought 20 years ago in 1915 measuring 60" x 30" x 26". The two other safes of a different make but of the same size were standing in a place not so much exposed to the fire-heat, yet their contents were burnt while the valuable documents and books of accounts placed in the Godrej Safe were unharmed though the Godrej Safe was subjected to far more intense heat.

See what the owners of the Cotton Factory write:—

BOMBAY, 12th March, 1935.

The Manager,
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO., LTD.,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

You must have read about the terrible fire that entirely burnt down our cotton factory at Reay Road. The fire was so intense and prolonged that steel girders were bent and twisted like wire rope and it took more than six hours desperate fight by all the fire brigades of Bombay, before the fire could be brought under control. The entire building and all the stocks containing thousands of cotton bales were completely burnt.

From this destructiveness of the fire we had supposed that everything was lost. So, it was a great relief to find that the valuable DOCUMENTS AND ACCOUNT BOOKS, ETC., PLACED IN A BIG GODREJ SAFE purchased from you 20 years back in 1915 by the late Mr. Jafferbhai Kanji, J.P., WERE UNTOUCHED BY THE FIRE; whereas the contents of two other safes of the same size but of another maker were burnt, even though the fire about your safe was decidedly far more intense.

We offer our heartfelt thanks to you for the great reliability and superiority of your Safes and wish we had not taken chances with other safes.

Yours faithfully,
G. J. BARDANWALLA,
for Husain J. Kanji, Receiver for
the Estate of late Mr. Jafferbhai Kanji.

TWO CAR FATALITIES

Reversing Causes Shocking Fatal-Injuries To Woman

Of the two motor fatalities that occurred near the Byculla Bridge within the last three days, one was disposed of and the other adjourned by the City Coroner's yesterday.

It was related that motor truck No. Y 8365 was being reversed out of a tunnel beneath the Garden Bridge at 4 p.m., last Saturday. It ran down the slope, headed towards a water trough, and crashed against Janakibai, wife of Balaram.

The impact was so great that Janakibai was pinned against the stone-work of the water trough and crushed beyond recognition, death being instantaneous.

The Jury returned a verdict of death by extensive haemorrhage, due to having been crushed between the water trough near the Garden Bridge, Byculla, and the rear part of the motor truck Y 8365, which Wazer Singh Francis O'Connolly was reversing in a rash and negligent manner in the tunnel under the bridge.

Driver Not Found

In the other case, the driver of the car, which caused fatal injuries to a cyclist near the Byculla Bridge on Tuesday, has not yet been traced, although the motor has been found.

It is W 7894. The victim of the accident has not been identified so far.

It is stated that the cyclist was on the proper side, but the driver of the car while going along the Victoria Gardens Road, towards the J. J. Hospital, dashed against the cyclist, causing fatal injuries.

The Coroner adjourned the inquest on the body of the victim, pending further inquiries.

C. I. D. RAID OLD SATTA GULLY

Seven Alleged To Be Gambling On American Figures Arrested

The Bombay C I D carried out a raid at Old Satta Gully on Tuesday night and arrested (1) Jaichand Hukumchand (2) Shrinivas Fatehchand (3) Meghraj Mukharam (4) Shrinath Munnalal (5) Jagjiwan Aditaram (6) Khimchand Pitamber and (7) Mahadeo Gopal, who were alleged to be gambling in American figures. The police alleged that they had recovered a number of betting slips and cash from the accused.

Mr. Chhatrapati made an application before Mr D N D Khandalawala Presidency Magistrate, third Court yesterday, to release Jaichand Hukumchand on bail. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 40. The other accused who had been bailed out but the police to continue on the same bail till March 27.

JUBILEE FUND SHOW AT CAPITOL

The Management of the Capitol Cinema, who have arranged to give the whole of the proceeds of the 10 p.m. show on Tuesday, March 19 to the Silver Jubilee Fund, announce that they will open the booking for this special performance at the Cinema on Thursday, March 14 at 11 a.m. The film to be shown is "Sweet Adeline" starring Irene Dunne, and His Excellency the Governor and Lady Brabourne have consented to be present. The prices of seats will be as usual.

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DRY WEATHER ALL OVER COUNTRY

POONA, Mar. 13.

The weather has been dry over the country.

A fresh western disturbance is causing cloud in Baluchistan, the North West Frontier Provinces, North Punjab and Kashmir.

Forecast: Rainfall will extend along the Northwest Frontier and in Kashmir.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 12-3-1935

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.038 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.6 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 97.0 degrees 11.5 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 71.1 degrees 0.2 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 61 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 117 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

At 8-46 a.m. (Standard Time) and temperature 81.8deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.91 inches.

Silver Jubilee Fund Meeting Attracts Poor Crowd

Whatanight Wins Cup Event Breaking Time Record

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

The meeting held in aid of the Silver Jubilee Fund was moderately attended but a levy of Parsi ladies made a substantial collection from the sale of flags on the course. Four well backed winners in a card of eight events enabled punters to recoup part of the season's losses. Jockey Davison had a day out, riding no less than three winners. N. Whiteside who is making up for lost time obtained a double.

It is difficult to believe that Whatanight, the winner of the King Emperor's Silver Jubilee Cup broke the time record for 1½ furlongs. The daughter of Knight of the Garter is in Class IV and now she could manage to clip three fifths of a second off the record held by Largition, Seaton Ross and L. S. D. all top notchers is a total mystery. If the handicapper has been impressed by the performance of Mr. Wemyss's filly, she should be transferred to Class I forthwith. Whatanight, in addition to being slowly away was meeting a moderate lot of rivals—animals that can never hope to reach Class I even if they improve stones. Recent results have shown how very necessary it is to have an electric clock. It would be money well spent and the authorities would dispense for good with antiquated methods which have outlived their usefulness.

Babar Bhan Surprises

The greatest sensation of the afternoon was caused when Babar Bhan an Indian bred horse trounced a useful lot of thoroughbreds in the Sandringham Plate. In six previous outings the son of Legend had placed twice in moderate company. On current form his chances of winning were negligible and backers gave him a wide birth in consequence. An indifferent start saw Zita, Diomedol and Battle On badly away. Babar Bhan jumped out in front and was never headed. The sum of Rs. 486 returned on the winner gladdened the few who supported Mr. Lalvani's horse.

Scanlan rode a well judged finish on Tijiro in the Balmoral Plac. Both Oratorio and Boy showed fight against the Australian colt but the latter won fairly comfortably.

1st Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE BRAEMER PLATE (Div. I) Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; second Rs 400; third, Rs. 250.

Mr. K. Ardeshir's HOMER 7-8 Davison 1
Mr. Hamad Muhammad's EASTERN CHARM 8-0 Northmore 2
Mr. Ayub Asad's SIR JAMAL 8-2 Selby 3
Mr. Nelson's FADDAK 8-6 Spackman 4

Won by short head; head; 1-1|2 lengths.

Time.—1min. 37-1|5secs.

Favourite Sir Jamal.

Ist tote paid Rs. 95 for win, and Rs. 25; Rs. 54 and Rs. 20 for places.

Not run:—Madras and Dagasian.

Winner trained by K. Ruston.

The Race:—Ashroff was quickest away chased by Zenobia; Sir Jamal, Faddak and Eastern Charm with Homer heading the rest. Nearing the bend Sir Jamal and Zenobia collared Ashroff and lead the field into the straight. Homer came through and in an exciting finish snatched the verdict from Eastern Charm who was in front of Sir Jamal.

2nd Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE BRAEMER PLATE (Div II) Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III W A reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. J. A. Wadia's POPPY DAY 3-6 Whiteside 1
Mr. A. Hooseinbhai's STREPHON 3-6 Munro 2
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's HILARITY 3-6 Harding 3
Mr. K. H. Irani's KASSAB 8-0 Whittle 4

Won by short head; 2 lengths and 3|4 length.

Time:—1min. 36-2|5secs.

Favourite The Duke.

First tote paid Rs. 33 for win, and Rs. 16; Rs. 29; and Rs. 44 for places.

Not Run Masuda, Aziza Nibras.

Winner trained by Dr. S. K. Pillay.

THE RACE.—Taj Sinjar was early in front with The Duke, Lucky Day, Hilarity and Poppy Day following in the order named. Nearing the turn The Duke was alongside Taj Sinjar. From the distance Poppy Day, Strephon and Hilarity loomed large in the picture, and an exciting race home saw Poppy Day just scrumble from ahead of Strephon.

3rd Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE BRAMER PLATE Div. III. —Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs.

The Rani Saheb of Miraj's Jnr. OUTLOOK 7-11, Davison 1
Mr. Syed Naji's DESERT PRINCE 7-11, Whittle 2
Mr. Mahomedali's THE KNUT 8-6, M. Hoyt 3
Mr. A. H. Anmedbhoy's SHERIYAR 7-11, Marrable 4

Not Run:—Taj Mahus 8-7, and Maneck 8-0.

Won by ¾ length, 1½ lengths, ½ length.

Time:—1min. 35 4/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 27 for win and Rs. 16, Rs. 40 and Rs. 103 for places,

Winner trained by Khodayar Rustom.

THE RACE:—Eeda showed out with The Knot, Sheriyar and Amritsar next. Overlook was not too well placed and Desert Prince was unconspicuous in the first two furlongs. Nearing the home turn Outlook moved up fast and overtaking The Knut two furlongs from home went on to stay the late challenge of Desert Prince. The Knut kept Sheriyar out of the minor placing.

4th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE EMPIRE STAKES. Div II. —Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes II.

Mr. M. C. Patel's HAPPY KING 9-2, Davison 1
Mr. Fahad Rummah's RAJPUT 8-13, Whiteside 2
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's AL GHAZI 8-11 Brace 3
Mr. Arnold's WAZIR PASHA 8-6, C. Hoyt 4

All ran.

Won by ¼ length, short-head. short-head.

Time:—1min. 20 3/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 207 for win, and Rs. 37, Rs. 28 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE RACE:—El Faras had his head in front early and then came Silver Fish, Gurjistan, Rajput, Happy King and Al Ghazi. There was little change in this order close home Happy King asserted his superiority when beating Rajput. Tara went out under pressure and Gurjistan tired, leaving Al Ghazi to fill third placing.

5th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE KING EMPEROR'S SILVER JUBILEE CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner a Cup value Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. Terms for horses, 4 years old and upwards, in Classes III and IV, which landed in India after 31st July, 1934, and have not won since landing.

Mr. M. Wemyss' WHATANIGHT 7-8, O'Neal 1
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CHEAP JACK 7-8. Graham 2
Mr. M. Wemyss' NADOVA 7 8 cd. 7-9, Harding 3
Mrs. M. Clarke's CYBO 8-11, Brace 4

Not Run: Magnolia 7-11.

Won by 1 length, 2 lengths. short-head.

Time:—1min. 24secs

First tote paid Rs. 46 for win and Rs. 21, Rs. 29 and Rs. 69 for places.

Winner trained by F. J. Reynolds.

THE RACE:—Essex Lad led for a brief space. Whatanight was pushed to the front after a slow get away and he made the running from Cybo, and Cultra, Whatanight was never headed thereafter and he went on to win with some degree of comfort from Cheap Jack who travelled fast at the end Nadova with a late run beat Cybo out of fourth place.

6th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE BALMORAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Classes IV.

Messrs. A. Higgins and N. D. Bagree's TIJIRO 8-9, Scanlan 1
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's ORATORIO 9-1, Spackman 2
Mr. J. O'Hara Murray and Major C. B. Farrar's BOY 9-7, Cullan 3
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's CLAIRETTE 8-10, Selby 4

Not Run: Knight at Arms 8-13, Vignette 8-7 and Perrier 8-4.

Won by ¾ length, 1 length, neck.

Time:—1min. 40secs.

First tote paid Rs. 32 for win, and Rs. 20, Rs. 32 and Rs. 70 for places.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE RACE:—Tijiro was first away at the barrier rise. After two furlongs, Roseville, Anomalous, Oratorio and Boy were in the leading division. Tijiro again took charge from the distance end easily held Oratorio and Boy.

7th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE SANDRINGHAM PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Classes IV.

Mr. L. S. Lalvani's BABAR BHAN 7-0, Graham 1
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's IRISH RIGHT 8-13, Blyth 2
Col. R. L. Vance's ZITA 9-7, Selby 3
Mr. Gemini's DIOMEDOL 8-3, Burn 4

Not Run: Betty Boop 8-9, Kailash 7-5 and Over 7-0.

First tote paid Rs. 486 for win, Rs. 63, Rs. 23 and Rs. 28 for places.

Winner trained by O. Randall.

THE RACE:—Cook General on the outside raced clear of Babar Bhan, Irish Right and Zita. Babar Bhan went ahead soon after the field swing around the turn and cantered home well ahead of Irish Right and Zita. Diomedol after a slow beginning finished fourth.

8th Race: 6-30 p. m.

THE EMPIRE STAKES. Div. I. —Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes II.

Mr. Dattajirao S. Mane's SHARA'A-AL-JAMIL 7-12, Whiteside 1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's SHOGAT AZIZ 9-0, Munro 2
Mr. Gem's BADEN 9-0, Abdul Sattar 3
Mr. M. C. Patel's DANGER 8-7, Burn 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 38 for win, Rs. 50, Rs. 21 and Rs. 60 for places.

Winner trained by T. M. Goculdas.

THE RACE:—Suhama, Yanoos and Shar'a-a-Jamal were early prominent. At the half way Suhama was ahead of Shara'a-Jamal, Baden and Maarib. Shara'a-Jamal forged ahead two hundred yards from home and resisted the late challenge of Shogat Aziz to win a short margin. Baden fought it out to the last stride but had to resist content with third place close behind.

FESTIVAL MATCH AT DELHI

Team To Represent Bombay Selected

The following players are selected to represent the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association against the Cricket Club of India in the Festival Match, which will be played at Delhi on the March 16, 17 and 18.

Mr. L. P. Jai. (Capt)
Mr. H. N. Contractor, (Vice-Captain)
Mr. H. J. Vajifdar
Mr. V. M. Merchant
Mr. G. Richards
Mr. D. D. Hindleker
Mr. P. J. Chury
Mr. D. R. Havewalla
Mr. R. R. Wadkar
Mr. K. N. Diveker
Mr. Bhagwandas M.
Mr. D. S. Talpade.
Mr. P. A. D'Avoine.

The team will leave the Bombay Central Station on March 14 by the Frontier Mail.

JAMAICA—M.C.C. MATCH DRAWN

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

KINGSTON, Mar. 12.

The three-day match between Jamaica and the M.C.C. which opened here on March 12 resulted in a draw. The following were the final scores:—

M.C.C. (first innings)—321; Second innings—109 for three wickets 0.

Jamaica (first innings)—432 for six declared. (Fuller 113 not out; Moodie 60 not out).

12-MILE SWIM FROM PIR PAU TO APOLLO BUNDER

Hyderabad Swimmer's Attempt On Sunday

As Mr. Syed Akhtar Huseini of Hyderabad (Dn.) is in Bombay now, the Y. M. M. A. have made arrangements for the exhibition of his swimming feat for the benefit of the Bombay public.

Mr. Syed will start at 11 a.m. on Sunday (17th inst.), from "Pir Pau" (12 miles) arriving at Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m., where Mr. Huseinally M. Rahimtulla, the Mayor of Bombay, will be present to give encouragement to the swimmer.

Mr. Sircarj a Physical Culturist of Bombay will all along be the judge.

Mr. Syed it will be remembered had done five rounds of Huseini Sagar (Hyderabad) which equals 25 miles, within 10 hours under the management of the Y. M. C. A. Hyderabad.

SCOTTISH CUP DRAW

LONDON, Mar. 13.

The following is the Scottish cup draw for semi-finals to be played on March 30.

Rangers v. Hearts at Hampden Park.

Aberdeen v. Hamilton (ground not yet fixed.)—Reuter's Special.

Scratched From Lincolnshire

LONDON, Mar. 13.

The Abbot was scratched from "Lincolnshire" at 09-00 hours today.—Reuter's Special.

M. C. C's INSTRUCTIONS ON DIRECT ATTACK BOWLING

(Special Cable)

LONDON, March 13.

Rule three of the M. C. C.'s provisional instructions to Umpires for the 1935 season regarding direct attack bowling says:

"If the Umpire at the bowlers' end thinks that this type of bowling takes place, he shall adopt the following procedure:

(A) As soon as he decides that such bowling is becoming persistent he shall forthwith caution the bowler;

(B) If caution is ineffective he shall inform the bowler's captain and the other umpire what has occurred;

(C) should the above be ineffective the Umpire shall: (1) at the first repetition call it deadball and the over shall be regarded as completed (2) request the bowler's Captain to take off the bowler forthwith. (3) report the occurrence to the captain of the batting side at the first interval of the play. (4) at the end of the day make a report to the M.C.C. and to the offending bowlers club and (5) the bowler who has taken off shall not bowl for the remainder of the innings.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Fixtures For The Week

Monday, March 18th at 5-30 p.m.: Indo Portuguese Association v. Rovers Sports Club.

Tuesday, March 19th at 5-30 p.m.: Bombay Telephone Co. v. 3/1st Punjab Regiment 'B'.

Wednesday, March 20th at 4-15 p.m.: St. Andrew's High School v. Bombay Port Trust Sports Club.

5-30 p.m.:—

Friends' Sporting Club v. Cathedral High School.

Thursday, March 21 at 4-15 p.m.: 3rd Fortress Co. R.E. A.F.I. v. Apollo Athletic Association.

5-30 p.m.:—

Bombay Gymkhan 'B' v. Young Sports.

Friday, March 22nd at 5-30 p.m.: Parel Sporting Club v. Bombay City Armed Police.

Saturday, March 23rd at 4-15 p.m.: White Spiders v. Royal Indian Navy.

5-30 p.m.:—

Lusitanians 'B' v. 3/1st Punjab Regiment 'A'.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

LONDON, Mar. 12.

In the football match in the Scottish League first division, St. Mirren beat Airdrieonians by one goal to nil.—Reuter's Special.

The Fazilka Municipal Committee adopted a resolution at its general meeting requesting the Government to exempt it from the operation of the compulsory Primary Education Act on the ground of financial stringency. The request has caused a flutter among the educated people of the town who resent the decision of the Municipal Committee.

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires under date March 12:—S. S. "Erbino" of City and Hall line arrived on 3rd instant, discharged 62 tons of general cargo from Dunkirk and Hull and left the same day.

Opposition Attack On Finance Bill

(Continued from page 1).

hibited marked signs of improvement and the Government of India are of opinion that it is now possible to reduce the import duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1|8 per cwt. It is also proposed to restore the former equality in the level of duties on wheats and wheat flour.

It will be remembered that the Wheat Import Duty Act was repealed when the consolidating Indian Tariff Act was passed last September and that the duties which it is proposed to continue are now an integral part of the schedule to that Act.

The Act comes into force on such date as may be notified in the Gazette of India and the proposed duties will last till 31st March, 1936.

SIR JAMES ON DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

Sir James said that he wished to deal with two very important points raised in recent speeches of leaders of the opposition. The first occurred in a speech on repression by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai. "With all his inimitable skill for throwing dust in the eyes of jurymen, a device in which he is not only past but present master, he gave a somewhat malicious analysis of the central budget in terms which may freely be paraphrased as follows:

"Fortifive crores for the alien army of occupation, X crores for the police, warders and other agents of repression, Y crores for the bloated salaries of parasitic civil servants, Z crores for pensions to retired parasites of the above classes and one crore for the welfare of the country."

FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

If my honourable friend will forgive me, this reminds me of a remark, "He used figures as if they were adjectives." But the leader of the Opposition or perhaps he would prefer that I should say, counsel for the prosecution, knows perfectly well that under the present Constitution there is a clear demarcation of function between the Centre and the Provinces, and under this, broadly speaking, the Central is responsible for defence and finance while the Provinces are responsible for the beneficient or welfare activities of the Government. No analysis of expenditure is legitimate, therefore, which does not take account of the budget of the provinces and the Centre. I have had a rough analysis made of the expenditure of the Centre and the Provinces together for 1933|34 and the amount of beneficient expenditure is approximately equal to the amount of the defence budget, namely, between 40 and 50 crores, so that it is grotesque to suggest that the care of the Government for the direct improvement of the lot of Indians is measured by the 1 crores which has, in this year's central budget, been allocated for rural development."

PRODUCE MORE WEALTH!

Sir James said that it might be argued that a comparatively high proportion was spent on Defence and internal order. But the amounts spent were not capable of very large reduction, and in countries where large numbers of the people were very poor, the cost of self-preservation was bound to appear high in proportion to the rest of the budget. The real remedy was not neglect to provide for self-preservation, but increase in the wealth of the country. How was this to be done? Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant's proposal, or rather, his apocalyptic dream, was that the Government should borrow 100 crores every year for promoting the welfare of the poor, and the reconstruction of India. In other words, Pandit Pant hankered after applying to India President Roosevelt's new deal.

AMERICAN EXAMPLE

Definte features of the New Deal were the devaluation of currency, the enormous creation of credit and a limitless programme of public expenditure out of borrowed money. Pandit Pant's programme was impossible without large inflation, involving devaluation or depreciation of the rupee. The main object of such a deal would be to raise prices and in theory, the rise in prices should at least correspond to the amount of devaluation, but was that the case? He took the case of the United States of America. There, devaluation was 40 per cent while the rise in the general price index was much less. In the United Kingdom devaluation was greater than 40 per cent and the rise in prices was in the neighbourhood of 10 per cent. India had had the same devaluation as sterling, yet her price level had not risen at all, while agricultural prices had fallen disastrously. The process of inflation could not, by itself, create new wealth. As Mr. Bernard Shaw said, "You cannot make a country rich by calling a penny two pence."

IS IT REMUNERATION?

Inflation could, at best effect a purely internal transfer of wealth, but in the case of a debtor country it involved a net loss of wealth. India was a debtor country, and differed thus from the U.S.A. so that, even if the process succeeded in America, success could, by no means be predicted in India. Public expenditure could only result in a gain if devoted to projects which would increase the productivity of the country and show a definite prospect of an adequate return, more or less in the near future. If not, every increase in borrowing would increase the rate of interest, deficits would grow, and the stage would be reached when lenders would not lend, and the printing press would bring about the same process as overtook Germany and Austria in 1923. Sir James came back to the assertion that if the New Deal was to succeed, money must be spent on projects which would yield more or less immediate returns. Could anybody suppose that there were in India projects to the value of a hundred crores yearly, which could be expected to be immediately remunerative?

"NO WASTEFUL EYEWASH"

Taking the case of the agriculturist, with the actual overproduction in the world to-day, a large scale increase in agricultural production was not likely to be remunerative. What he meant was that whatever was to be done for the rural population at present must be done without the expectation of any immediate money return, and therefore, must be within the budgetary resources of the Centre and the Provinces. They must, therefore, concern themselves in the main with small schemes in Individual villages, and not expensive, wasteful eyewash.

GOVT.'S LIMITATIONS

Turning next to industries, Sir James said that here, again the desire in the world was for national self-sufficiency. He assumed that scheme which were pretty certain to pay could get all the capital they wanted even now without the intervention of the Government, and what private enterprise could do, it was wrong for the Government to do. The sphere of the Government was thus confined to industries which could not stand on their own feet, and that being so, the whole justification for the New Deal disappeared.

THE REAL SUFFERER

There was no gain to counteract the loss from devaluation. Sir James added: "I feel sure that in India it is the cultivator who will suffer a disproportionate part of the loss. I feel sure that in India, inflation will raise the prices of imported manufactured articles to a greater extent than raise those of agricultural produce. I feel equally sure that the first benefit from such a rise in prices as occurs in agriculture will be largely absorbed by middlemen, and so, the unfortunate cultivator will pay much more for what he buys and get very little, if anything, more for what he sells, and his last state will be much more desperate than his first."

PANT'S 'DREAM'

So Sir James reached the conclusion that Pandit Pant's dream was more likely to plunge the country into still further distress and poverty. The first part of my answer may not be immediately effective.

MERE BEGINNING

With the second, a start can be made at once, and that is why the Government of India are setting aside a crore from this year's surplus. It is a beginning so far as the Government of India are concerned. The Provinces have been doing what they can all along since the inauguration of the Montford reforms, but I hope it is only a beginning. Our method is likely to be far more effective by starting from individual villages and then working up." (Applause).

The order paper contained motions by several members to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. As none of these motions were moved, the President called upon Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant to speak.

MIXING POLITICS WITH ECONOMICS

Pandit Pant spoke for over an hour and mainly criticised the Finance Member's speech. The Finance Member had said that in India, economics was mixed up with politics and that five economists held six opinions and in India 60. In the world to-day there was greater unanimity between economists than ever before. It was Sir James Grigg's ignorance that made him reject the Slater-Scheme. Had not Sir George Schuster himself begun to talk of economy planning just when he was about to lay down the reins of office? When the world was moving forward in economics, Sir James Grigg was moving to his own island of Robinson Crusoe. Still Sir James hugged the policy of 'Laissez Faire,' which the entire world had discarded. Was England following the policy of Laissez Faire? Had not England given bounties, regulated exports and imports, established a Development Board and an Economic Council, co-ordinatd industry, and adopted Imperial Preference?

GOVT.'S RECORD

Pandit Pant asked whether it was not the Government of India which mixed politics with economics by linking the rupee to sterling and giving a 40 per cent preference to British imports into India, by paying a higher pay to British soldiers for doing the same duty as the Indian soldiers, by borrowing sterling at a higher rate of interest than rupee loans could be raised in India, by providing that loans raised by Government when remitted to England were not liable to income-tax, by remitting the tax on the salaries of Government servants remitted to England, by restoring the salary cut when the people less well placed were groaning under the weight of taxes, by purchasing stores in the United Kingdom at high prices and by innumerable other ways?

THE NEW DEAL

The question was how India could extricate herself from the present mess. There was little scope for export of agricultural produce and far less at profit but Government could help by letting the rupee find its own level. As for protection, it meant a regressive tax. It raised the level of prices. It made Government more reckless and extravagant and also led to corruption, but India could not go without protection and to make it safe, protection should be combined with state industrialisation. Otherwise mere mechanization of the industry for mass production led to

(Continued on page 10.)

DANGERS OF IMPURE BLOOD

The root cause of most diseases is impure blood.

If you suffer from Skin Disease, Ulcers, Sores, Glandular Trouble, Boils, Rashes, Bad Legs, Rheumatism, Painful Joints, etc.— you MUST remove the CAUSE by purifying the blood. Clarke's Blood Mixture is the foremost and genuine blood purifier, healer and tonic. It will restore your health and vitality.

In LIQUID OR TABLET form of all Chemists and Bazzars. Rs. 2.8 per bottle.

CLARKE'S ORIGINAL BLOOD PURIFYING MEDICINE BLOOD MIXTURE

Local Agents: CAMA NORTON & CO., Medows Street, Bombay.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagun Shud 10, 1991
Muslim: Jilhej 8, 1353
Parsi: Meher 2, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 49m
Sunset: 6h 49m
High Tide: 7-17 21-24
Low Tide: 2-49 14-05

Bombay Presidency Women's Council (Public Health Committee): Lecture by Dr. Miss G. Doctor on "The Health of the School Child", Bowen Memorial Hall, 6-30 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

FRIDAY, March 15

Bombay Millowners' Association, annual general meeting, Patel House, 11-30 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. 'Kenya' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 20th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. 'Genoa Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) instead of at 2-30 p.m. on Wednesday as previously notified.

Parcels for Germany direct per s. s. 'Ockenfels' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6 p.m. on Friday the 15th instant.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen a meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Jamiat's Hall (opposite Bhora Masjid 138, Nagdevi St.), when Mr. Shaida, Editor of 'Be Gha di Mouj' will speak on "The Muslims and Gujarati Literature" in Gujarati.

SEWRI FREE TELUGU SCHOOL

The secretary to the above school writes: A Free Telugu Primary School has been started recently in the first floor of Mulraj Bhawan, Sewri. Poor and deserving children will be provided with slates, books and wearing apparel.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 13th March 1935, tenders to the amount of £220,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Tuesday, the 19th March 1935, on the same conditions as previously announced.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"The Merry Widow" Daily 6-50 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—"One Man's Journey" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Indira, M. A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

ROXY—"Bombay Mail" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Count of Monte Cristo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PALACE—"Moulin Rouge" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Murder in Trinidad" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"Treasure Island" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Jan-Nisar" Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Selection of Indian music (Gujarati records). 1 p.m. Available market rates. European Lunch Time Music. The J H Squire Celeste Octet. Ramond Newell, Baritone And Albert Sandler, Violin. (Columbia). 1-0 p.m. A relay from the Rotary Club. 1-30 p.m. Close down.

4-30 p.m. Ladies' Hour. Talk by Beth. 5 p.m. European Programme. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 5-30 p.m. Book Talk. By The Bookman. 7 p.m. Dance music. Jack Payne and His Band. (Rex Records). 7-30 p.m. The B B C Symphony Orchestra. 8-30 p. m. Empire relay. 8-45 p.m. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9 p.m. Time signal. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi. 9-20 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran. 9-30 p.m. A Concert. By Bai Hirabai Barodekar. 11 p.m. Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Western Studio Orchestra. Leader, Frank Thomas. 8-30 p.m. Evensong, relayed from Westminster Abbey. 9-15 p.m. Talk: "The Islands of the Empire—Thursday Island." Dr. Keith Barry. 9-30 p.m. Spring Tidings. With a Hey and a Ho and a Vo-de-o-do. A seasonal gambol, presented by Francis Worsley. 10-15 p. m. The News. 10-30 p.m. An Organ Recital by T. W. North, relayed from the Town Hall, Walsall. 10-45 p.m. Dance music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-0 p.m. (S.T.)

TARIFF BOARD

In connection with the enquiry into the claims of the Woollen Textile Industry for protection the Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of Messrs. Hazarat and Co., Bombay at 10-30 a.m. to-day (Thursday) in the office of the Board in the Town Hall, Bombay.

LAST 2 DAYS
FAREWELL PROGRAMME
Rs. 8, 5|12, 3|6, 2|4 & Gallery at Re. 1|2
THE EXCELSIOR
RUSSIAN BALLET
COMPANY
Programme No. 4
TO-DAY. 6 & 9-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW, 9-30 p.m.
"EGYPTIAN BALLET"
"VENUSBERG"
(From Opera "Tanhauser")
"LE SYLPHIDES"
(Retained By Special Request)
DIVERTISSEMENTS.

THE REGAL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

STOP THAT COLD
Quickly-Surely

Don't let a cold get the best of you. Fight it energetically with Listerine Antiseptic. Gargle every two hours with Listerine, full strength, and you will give nature powerful aid in restoring normal health.
Listerine is effective against colds because it destroys 98% of the germs in the mouth and throat. Yet Listerine is absolutely harmless to delicate membranes and has a clean, pleasant taste.
KILLS 200,000,000 GERMS IN 15 SECONDS

LISTERINE
ANTISEPTIC
B-54

Mr. K. F. Nariman performed the opening ceremony of "Home for Destitutes" on Sunday last at Chembur. Mr. Wadia a prominent Congress worker of Bombay who is the president of the Institution is seen speaking. The Home teaches village industries to the poor.

SILVER JUBILEE FUND

Benefit Performance At Capitol Cinema.

The management of the Capitol Cinema, who have arranged to give the whole of the proceeds of the 10 p.m. show on Tuesday, March 19th to the Silver Jubilee Fund, announce that they will open the booking for this special performance at the Cinema today (Thursday) at 11 a.m. The film to be shown is "Sweet Adeline" starring Irene Dunne, and His Excellency the Governor and Lady Brabourne have consented to be present. The prices of seats will be as usual.

Gambling Raid Convictions

For permitting the Krishna Vijaya Hindu Hotel at Khetwadi to be used as a common gaming house, Duraji Upendra Prabhu was on Wednesday ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

Prabhu was arrested by the Maharbouri Police on March 4 along with seven others, after a gaming raid on the premises.

Lakoo Shankar who was charged with assisting Prabhu in conducting the gaming house was fined Rs. 75, in default to suffer a fortnights' rigorous imprisonment.

Two others who were found present in the gaming house at the time of the raid were fined Rs. 15, each, in default to a week's simple imprisonment.

Four other persons were acquitted by the Magistrate.

Alleged Absconder Surrenders

That he absconded from Bombay on November 26 last after receiving Rs. 2,200 on a false pretext was the allegation made by the De Lisle Road Police against Ebrahim Nabisab (28) at the Dadar Court on Wednesday.

It was stated that one Ramji Liladhar was accustomed to give Mahomed Abba money for safe deposit. The accused who was in the employ of Abba taking advantage of this is alleged to have approached Liladhar on November 25 last for an amount of money to be given to him for safe custody. Liladhar however paid him Rs. 2,200 and the accused it was stated, absconded from the next day.

ENLARGED ON BAIL

Police enquiries were of no avail but on Tuesday night, the accused surrendered at the De Lisle Road Police station.

The magistrate enlarged him on a bail of Rs. 2,000 with two sureties till March 27.

DADABHAI NAOROJI MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Hony. Secretary writes:

The following are the office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee elected at the last annual general meeting of the above Association:

President: Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. Kakobad C. Dinshaw, Sir Jehangir B. Bomanbehram Kt., and Mr. V. C. Sefalvad.

Honorary Treasurer: Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Solicitor.

Honorary General Secretary and Editor of Vilas: Miss Banoo B. Hirjikhorshid.

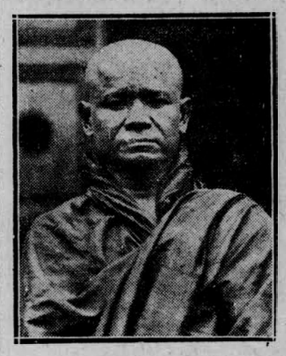
Jt. Honorary Secretaries: Mr. Kaikhushru Jamshedji Dubash and Major Sorab R. Bamji A.I.R.O.

Members: Sir Hormasji Cawasji Dinshaw, Mr. Motibhoy Narsinghbhai Amin, Dr. M. Venkatrao, Mr. N. V. Dhonde

SOCIALIST PARTY MEETING AT CHAUPATTY

A public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chaupatty to call upon the Citizens of Bombay not to participate in the Jubilee Celebrations, to portest against the suppression of the Labour Organisations in Calcutta and to express sympathy for the Tile Factory Workers of Calicut now on strike.

Among the speakers will be Syt. Purshottamdas Trikamdas, Yusuf Meheraly, Narayanswami, and Charles Mascarenhas.



Rev. Ottama (of Burma) who has been elected President of the forthcoming Cawnpore Session of the Hindu Mahasabha.

BANE OF MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM

How It Adversely Affects Woollen Industry

The Indian Tariff Board examined on Wednesday Mr. S. K. Shah of Messrs. Sankhalchand G. Shah and Company in regard to the claims of the Woollen Industry for protection.

Mr. Shah opined that the managing agency system had very adversely affected the woollen industry. He added that the present marketing methods of the industry were inadequate and suggested that the mills should open marketing centres in the heart of the city and observed that they should be quite conversant with the needs of the consumers in hosiery, in weaving yarns and in knitting. Moreover, the mills, as they are at present, could not meet the foreign competition.

Mr. Shah suggested levying further duties on imported cloth. In regard to the duty on imported woollen yarns, the duty should be removed and in case it was found very necessary, only 10 per cent. should be levied.

When questioned whether he was against the managing agency system, Mr. Shah replied that he was not totally against it, but though that it admitted of improvements.

Fined For Soliciting In Public Place

Two women, Sonibai Bhima and Yellibai Parshram, were on Wednesday fined Rs. 20 each, in default to undergo a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on a charge of soliciting in a public place on March 12 for the purposes of prostitution.

Suit Against Kurla Municipality Dismissed

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, March 12.

Mr. K K Gadgil, the Joint Sub-Judge at Thana, to-day dismissed with costs the suit filed by Messrs. Abdul Hafiz Mistry and Khetshi Vijpal Mehta, formerly two councillors, against the then President, the present Administrator and Mr. A A Shaikh, formerly the Chief Officer, of the now defunct Kurla Municipality, which has been superseded by the Government.

GURUKUL GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION

A general meeting of the graduates (Snataks) of the Gurukul University was held on Sunday last on the Chaupaty sands. Prof. Satyavrata S. A. Registrar Gurukul University and president of the All-India Snatak Association and Pt. Brahmanand Vidyalankar, Adhyaksha, Veermati Aushadhalay, and other graduates of the Gurukul were present.

Pt. Ram Chandra S. A. Raj Pandit and Pt. Narendra V. A. were elected president and secretary respectively.

BAD DAYS FOR "KHODABAKHASH"!

Effect Of Check System At J. N. Petit Institute

The annual general meeting of the members of the J. N. Petit Institute was held on Tuesday in the hall of the institute, Hornby Road, Mr. Pirojsha J. Panday presiding.

The business transacted in the meeting included receiving the Committee's report and audited statement of accounts for the year 1934, election of members of the Managing Committee in accordance with the return of the voting papers for the current year and the appointment of auditors for the year 1935.

The report revealed that the total number of members were 3,850 of whom 180 were lady members including 59 new admissions during the year.

Mr. S. B. Dadyburjor, Honorary Secretary of the Institute, without wishing to allude to the controversial matters referred to by some of the members, said that many improvements would be made to suit the convenience of the members. He observed that the introduction of the new system of entrance to the Hall by tickets had tended to check and discourage "khodabakhas" (people depending on God!)

With a vote of thanks to chair the meeting came to a close.

THANA DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

New Members

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, March 12.

At the triennial elections to the Thana District School Board held this afternoon, the following 13 members were declared duly elected:—

Mr. Atmaram Janardan Karandikar (educationist), Mrs. Banubai Deshpande (Female), Mr. Rafiuddin Haji Gulam Nabi Faki (Muslim), Mr. M N Almeida (Christian), Messrs. Dattatraya Waman Raut and Gangaram Gunaji Mane (Backward Classes), Mr. Shivram Gopal Jadhav (Depressed Class) Mr. Bashiruddin Yasinsaheb Kaji (Bhiwandi Municipality), Dr. S. K. Galvankar (Bassein Municipality), Khan Saheb D. A. Wadia, Khan Bahadur Haji Amirsaheb Rais, Messrs. Vasudeo Vishnu Kirtane and Harikrishna Chintaman Joshi (General).

Small-Pox Havoc In City

81 Attacks And 44 Deaths, Last Week

The health returns of Bombay during the 10th week of 1935, i.e., the week ended 9th March were as under:—

The total mortality 642 was 71 more than in the last week; the death rate registered was 29.0 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 10th week of 1934 was 517 and death rate 23.1. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1930-1934 was 549 and death rate 24.0

Out of the total deaths, 182 were among infants under one year of age. During the week Smallpox caused 81 attacks (including 1 imported case from Kurla) and 44 deaths Cholera caused 6 attacks (including 1 imported case from Benares) and 8 deaths. Plague was absent during the week. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 2.

The number of live births registered during the week was 588, as against 635 for the 10th week of 1934 and 495 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1930-1934).

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

"Vividha Vritta"

The Special Number just issued by the "Vividha Vritta" for the current year (1935) is in keeping with the tradition set by the journal. It opens with a political review of the year 1934 and is followed by quite a fairly large number of entertaining and instructive short stories written by well-known writers of Maharashtra. Apart from the political policy of the journal, the "Vividha Vritta" has made itself popular with its readers and has established a reputation for itself. The Number is profusely illustrated and contains a few two-coloured pictures. The poetical pieces, scattered throughout the Number, add to its attractiveness. Among other writers special mention may be made of Mr. V. S. Gurjar, the popular short story writer and novelist of Maharashtra, Mr. C. V. Joshi, the well-known humorous writer, Mrs. Sarojini Kamatnurkar, Mr. K. K. Joshi, Mr. Shripad M. Varde and Mr. R. G. Sardesai. The Number contains over 175 pages and is moderately priced at Re. 1 only.

Traffic Regulation

Considerable confusion now prevails at the Junction of New Queen's Road and Sandhurst Road, where an experiment is being made to prevent holding up of traffic on the main roads, by diverting traffic round circuitous routes. Apart from the inconvenience to pedestrians the general opinion appears to be that the old order of things was better.

Now that the Traffic department has given a good trial to this new scheme, it is to be hoped that they have realised that the present arrangements require modifications in the interests of the convenience and safety of the pedestrians.

SMALLPOX RAMPANT IN PATAN

Plague Still Continues In Petlad And Bhadran

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Mar. 13.

Plague continues in Petlad and Bhadran Talukas. There were 21 attacks and 7 deaths during the week-ending March 9. Petlad town reported 10 attacks and three deaths. Eighteen thousand have been innoculated out of the affected population of 30,000.

Small-pox record was 183 attacks and 68 deaths in Patan Taluka showing the maximum figures of 135 attacks and 51 deaths. In the Baroda district there were 24 attacks and 11 deaths.

TURKISH LEADER

Hears Indian Music

In order to give Madame Halide Edib some idea of Indian music Mrs. Faiz Tayebji had arranged to give a small party in her honour at her residence at Warden Road on Wednesday noon, when Miss Mooni-bai, the well-known actress and songstress recited selected Indian songs in different Ragas and Raginis, which made a great impression on the great Turkish lady. Miss Mooni has a sweet voice and the way in which she rendered some of the morning Ragas, showed her mastery over all the technique of the Indian musical science. Madame Halide was so pleased with her music, that she requested Miss Mooni to sing new songs which were not included in the programme. The concert lasted for two hours. At the end of the programme, Madame Halide expressed her great delight in having an opportunity to hear such sweet Indian music and thanked Miss Mooni for giving her the pleasure of hearing classical Indian music.

On the termination of this pleasant function Madame Halide and Miss Mooni were photographed together.

IN HONOUR OF MADAME HALIDE

Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha Gives Garden Party

To meet Madame Halide Edib Hanoum the Hon. Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha gave a garden party at his residence on Wednesday evening. A large number of prominent citizens of Bombay belonging to all communities had responded to the invitation.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Duchess of Northumberland, Lady Elizabeth Percy, Lady Diana Percy and Mrs. Gordon Leith arrived at Government House on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, General Nawab Sir Liaqat Hyat Khan and Mr. A. S. de Mello lunched at Government House on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended the races at Mahaluxmi in aid of the Silver Jubilee Fund on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay dined with the President and Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at the Willingdon Sports Club on Wednesday.

Lieut. Commander I. D. Elliot dined at Government House on Wednesday.

MINISTERIAL HOPES!

Majority Of Elected M. L. C's May Oppose Censure Motion?

MADRAS, March 13

Mr. Obi Reddi, Congress candident 'bloc' after being sworn in the recent byeelection from Anantapur, donning a khaddar cap took his seat in the Independent 'bloc' after being swor n in to-day.

The promoters of the non-confidence motion are counting on his support.

Vigorous canvassing is going on on either side. Enquiries made in ministerial circles this morning show that they are not perturbed over the situation and they are quite hopeful that the majority of elected members would oppose motion.—A. P.

Reception By Three Arts Circle

A reception in honour of Madame Halide was given by the Three Arts Circle on Wednesday evening at Aiwane-Rafaat.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1935

UNNATIONAL ARMY POLICY

The Independent Party's cut motion in the Legislative Assembly, meant to protest against slow Indianisation and over-expenditure in the Army, was adopted by the House by a large majority of 79 votes against 46. The figures show that almost all the elected members and even some of the nominated members disapprove of the present policy of Government. That is quite natural, as the policy is indefensible from any point of view except, of course, the point of view of British domination in India. The Indian Army is not wholly Indian, only a few of the Army and Navy Officers are Indians, and the entire Defence expenditure is ruinously heavy. This injustice has gone on for years, and even now the end of it is not in sight. What is most ominous is that Government nonchalantly declare that they have never committed themselves to complete Indianisation; and they refuse so to commit themselves even now.

A Fundamental Proposition

To the Indians, however, Indianisation is a fundamental proposition. Nor had the Indian members in the Assembly any difficulty in making out a strong case for speedy Indianisation and its completion within a brief period. Even Sir Henry Gidney, who has often objected to the complete withdrawal of the British troops, insisted upon quickening the pace of Indianisation and rightly remarked that until India had complete control over the Army Dominion Status would be a farce. That, to our mind, is another way of saying that Government's pledges about Dominion Status while refusing to pledge themselves to Indianise the Army wholly smack of a farce. Maulana Shaukat Ali, who has recently developed curious notions of goodwill, was against the withdrawal of British troops "all at once." But he had no hesitation in declaring that even if all the Britishers withdraw from this country the Government would be carried on as well, if not better by Indians. It is, indeed, a truth universally acknowledged and acted upon in all free countries that a national army is the most natural and the most efficient defender of national interests.

Insult Added To Injury

Britain recognises the truth of this fundamental proposition so far as the British Army in Britain is concerned. She would at heart recognise its truth even with regard to India. If, never-the less, she insists on retaining British troops in India, it is in reality a plain confession of the fact that those troops are designed primarily to safeguard interests other than Indian. The Government of India do not openly admit this, but every schoolboy knows the truth of the matter. Mr. Tottenham, speaking on behalf of Government, admitted the valour of Indian troops, but suggested that Indian officers might not be adequately efficient in leading armies. He accordingly described Indianisation as only an experiment and graciously promised to quicken the pace of Indianisation if the experiment proved successful. To doubt the efficiency of Indian officers is really to add insult to injury. For generations past and not only during the last war Indian commanders have given a good account of themselves on the battlefield. Everybody knows that there is nothing inherently defective in the Indian officer. Given the necessary training, he is capable of being as efficient as any other in the world. If he is not given the necessary facilities for training by the Government, it is not difficult to know the reason why. But why should not the Government straight-forwardly and candidly state that it does not suit British interests to Indianise the Indian army wholly, though it may be the most natural thing in the world and most effective to safeguard Indian interests Whatever Government might say outwardly, the voting on the cut motion in the Assembly shows that the people of the country have seen through their policy.

Bon Voyage

Most cordially, but not without some reluctance, does Bombay bid good-bye to Madame Halide Edib Hanum, who is leaving India to-day for Europe after an all too brief stay in the country. When she came to India about two months ago, she was more or less a stranger to the country though her fame had long preceded her. But in these two months she has endeared herself to thousands of Indians who see and admire in her the very embodiment of the glorious renascence in Turkey, political, social and cultural, and who hope that by emulating her own example and the example of her country India may achieve a grander renascence worthy of her ancient glory. Thousands of young men and, in particular, young women, have been stirred by her inspiring life and by her speeches delivered in various parts of the country, and tens of thousands more will be stirred by those speeches when made available in book form. Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, presiding over a women's function held in honour of the illustrious visitor, truly remarked:

"Halide Edib was foremost in ploughing the land, sowing the seed and nurturing the crop that had produced the rich harvest which Turkey reaped when she rose Phoenix-like from the ashes of the cataclysm of 1919 to the position of grand independence she enjoys to-day. Not Turkey alone has reaped the harvest however. Asia as a whole is sharing and will share more greatly in the future the fruits of the great achievements of Halide Edib and her fellow-country-women."

Thos who have any insight will realise that there is not a word of exaggeration in the above remark.

Madame Halide was invited to India by the Jamia Millia of Delhi. The Jamia has thereby done a great service not only to itself but to the country as a whole. For her visit has enabled many other educational institutions like the Calcutta University, the Osmania University and the students' organisations in Bombay to arrange more lectures by her particularly for the benefit of the young. Wherever she went she interpreted the secret of Turkey's Renascence, epitomised in the stirring slogan, "No individual, but the nation; no rights, but duties". We have every confidence that millions of young men and women of India will worthily respond to the slogan. If the Indian Muslim youth, who justly claim especial kinship with her, emulate her example in the service of their own motherland, Swaraj can be achieved almost at a bound. The inspiring parting message which she gave to India in the last speech she made to an Indian audience, was as characteristic of her personality as it was appropriate to the needs of India. She asked Indians, and especially young Indians, to take a vow that they would work and die for a united India. She told them that she wanted from them not words, but action. India wants nothing less from her sons and daughters. Where the elders have failed, let youth succeed.

A FAREWELL TO MADAME HALIDE EDIB

(BY INDIAN.)

"Great resolutions are always taken under the open sky. That is how we Turks in the critical days of our struggle proceeded with our task. ..... We are met under the open Indian sky and I want you to remember one simple thing, that you are all Indians blended into one nationhood, no matter who you are, Hindus, Muslims, Parsis or anything else. I want you . specially young men and women, to take the vow and act up to it. ..... I do not want great orations. Many among you may be great speakers. What I ask of you is, 'action, action, action' and 'no words' ..... Take the vow that you, the young men and women, will work and even die for the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity."

A Scene Recalled.

These words are poor portrayal of the spirit that pervaded the atmosphere at the inter-communal dinner on the terrace of the Blavatsky Hall on Wednesday. Madame Halide Edib was the guest of honour. As she stood addressing the crowd that epic scene at Constantinople years ago was recalled vividly to one's memory. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya said in her welcome to Halide Edib Hanum that that night she made history. Would that it is repeated in this country. The time of the two speeches has a strange, though happy, coincidence.

It was Halide Edib Hanum, the rebel, patriot, soldier and leader that spoke. As the words fell in measured, yet ringing, tones a thrill passed through me, as it must have passed through every fibre of every one of those gathered at the dinner. One could not ecape it. The audience was in her grip. She could do anything with it. "Take the vow under this open Indian sky that you lay down your life in demolishing the communal canker." Every one was anxious to know what words came forth next. But Madame had resumed her seat. The ripple of murmurs here and there was lost in the thundering applause, Madame had spoken.

"Madame's was the shortsst and yet the greatest speech ever delivered in this country by her," observed one of those present and I replied:

"Yes. It was the real Halide Edib Hanum who spoke. Her "Memoirs" and the Constantinople meeting came before me. It was magnificent. It was her soul speaking."

"I have come across many a high personage. But such a happy blending of oratory, scholarship, leadership and administrative ability in one, I have not known," interposed another.

Gratitude To Jamia.

Be that as it may, the dinner will remain embalmed in the heart of every one who attended it for that one moment of thrill. The Jamia Millia I nia, Delhi, but for whose enterp se Madame Halide Edib would not have visited this country, at least at this juncture, deserves a nation's gratitude.

"She was one of those personalities that grip you and yet not overpower you. They just melt you with their sheer delicacy." And I add transparent sincerity. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya had correctly apprised Madame when she wrote the above words to the "Chronicle" the day after the arrival of the distinguished Turkish lady in Bombay ten weeks ago.

"Could she not make India her home?" asks a friend. That explains Madame's conquest of the soul of India by giving her hers. How one wishes she could. And I offer her a poor man's shelter and fare. But ..... But she must go. And she is sailing to-day (Thursday) to Europe. May she fare well.

REGENERATOR OF MODERN TURKEY AU REVOIR!

Madame Halide Hanoum

To the great Turkish Nation in the hour of their trial (1) You have been a true torch-bearer.

(2) You have illumined their minds and heartened their souls.

(3) You have fought as a soldier and nursed as a Nightingale.

(4) You have enthused them with your oratory, example and writings.

(5) You have shielded them by your masterly propaganda.

(6) You have co-operated with the great Kemal Pasha in the regeneration of Turkey and her people.

(7) You wear the Crown of Glory—You, who have fought for Turkey, Liberty and Humanity!

Au Revoir, Bano Hanoum!

B. F. BHARUCHA.

OUR MOSCOW LETTER

A Cinema Festival To Foster International Harmony

By AZIZ AZAD.

MOSCOW, Feb. 21.

In order to develop and to give further impulse to their relations with other countries, the Soviet Film Trust has arranged a Cinema Festival which opened to-day in Moscow, and will continue until March 4th.

More than 15 countries have sent delegations and representatives to participate in the festival The best films of the world, including Russian films, will be shown to the guests and the flocks of tourists who have come to take a peep at the best in the art of the motion-picture.

Foreign Delegates

France sends a delegation of 20, headed by the Vice-presidents of the French Film Syndicate, M. M. Vandel and Debri, the other members of the group being well-known regisseurs, cinema actors, and scenario writers of France. Great Britain is represented by four men. The Persian Government has delegated Mr. Izdenfer, the Inspector of Education of the Persian Ministry, to represent that country. Italy has sent the General Secretary of the Institute of Instructive Cinematography; while America, Japan, and China are well represented.

40 foreign films, as well as a good number of latest apparatus used in the cinema industry, have been received from abroad. Among the films to be shown, we can but mention: "Invisible" (American production), "Private Life of Henry VIII" (England), "Memoza Pension" and "Ladies Lake" (France), "The Young Forest" (Poland) and coloured and animated-cartoon films (America). More films are expected from abroad shortly.

The Soviet films chosen to be demonstrated are "Chapaev" (directed by the Brothers Vasiliev), "The Youth of Maxim" (Kozintsev and Trauberg), "Peasants" (Ermler), "The Hot Girls" (Zarkhi and Hafitz), "New Gulliver" (Ptushko), "The Private Life of Peter Vinogradov" (Macherat) "The Winged People" (Raisman), "Love and Hatred" (Gendelstien) and many films of documental, chronicle, and cultural nature. A special evening will be devoted to the films produced by the National minorities of the USSR. Three prizes have been fixed for the best films.

Crematoriums

Becoming Popular

The first crematorium was built in Moscow in 1927, and it was not without the great opposition of the majority of Moscowites that it began to function normally. At that time religion was still entrenched in some quarters of this ancient city, and priests were still busy performing their rites, and strong enough to oppose, in one way or another, this or that new ruling or custom detrimental to their interests. Along with the improvement of the country economically, and the strengthening of industry, this situation changed, too. Among other things introduced by the Bolsheviks, the crematorium began to gain in popularity, so much so that to-day, although the crematorium works 24 hours a day, it cannot serve all those who desire its services. To ease this situation, it was recently decided to build another crematorium in Moscow. They are also being built in Kharkov, Rostov-on-Don, Leningrad, Baku, Tiflis, Tula, Kalinin, Magnitogorsk, Saratov, Stalingrad, and many other cities.

Maternity Houses

Achieve Great Success

Much attention has been paid by the Commissariat of Health of the USSR, to the problem of organizing maternity houses in all the cities of Russia, and also to afford medical assistance to mothers-to-be in the villages. This work was carried on with great energy, for the death-rate is always great of mothers and babies when the birth of a child takes place under unsanitary conditions.

As a result, we see that in Moscow, alone, during 1933, maternity houses served 61,759 women, 100 per cent. of the pregnant women of this city. The same results were achieved in Leningrad, Ivanov, the Southern districts, and the Crimea, with all births taking place within the maternity houses. In the same year, 1933, 749,365 visits were paid to the Medical Consulting Bureaus in Moscow by pregnant women and newly-become mothers.

According to British statistics, the average death rate in Europe after giving birth is, 03-06 per cent: America: 0,23-0, 26; England: 0,15; Germany: 0, 2-0, 25, and Moscow: 0, 04-0, 01.

Such successes have been achieved by two means: 1) by making propaganda among the women for using maternity homes, and of increasing their knowledge in this field. 2) By building a sufficient number of maternity homes with adequate medical personnels and comforts for the patients.

Work on a large scale is being carried out in the villages of Russia. There are more than 33,000 beds for mothers-to-be in the Russian Republic alone. In 1902, only 25 per cent. of village mothers were able to use the maternity homes, and in 1913 but 4 per cent. At present, however, the percentage has increased to 26 per cent. in the Moscow district, 43 per cent in the Karelian district, and 62 per cent in the Crimea. There are 1,474 medical centers in the villages of the Russian Republic whose only function is to assist and serve pregnant women.

Frankly Speaking

THE VENIZELOS DEBACLE.

The revolt in Greece has practically died and peace or rather order has been more or less restored. For peace depends on the nature of the immediate after-math. It is not unlikely that the "rebels" will be punished severely and the rule of the present administration rendered more autocratic and stringent. In other words the failure of the revolt means a further accession of reaction. This is, of course, unfortunate. But Venizelos' defeat and flight has also spared the Balkans some possible international complications.

COMMUNAL OBSESSION.

If Muslim communalists can gratify their narrow prejudices at the ruthless sacrifice of all sense of proportion and patriotism, so can the Hindu communalists. Seven Muslim M.L.A.'s voted against Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's motion rejecting supplies to the executive on the ground that a Hindu supported it to ventilate a communalist grievance. The "Congress Nationalists" have not been slow to reply. Four members of the "Nationalist" Party remained neutral on Haji Abdulla Haroon's cut motion to protest against repression in Baluchistan. And they did so on a ground which is as illogical, inconsistent and unpatriotic as that urged by the seven Muslims. Mr. Aney and his friends could not vote for what was really a very tame and timid motion because, forsooth, Muslims were thereby demanding more privileges!

A QUESTION FOR MR. ANEY.

Is it the position of Mr. Aney and his party that a section of his countrymen should continue to remain and suffer under palpably autocratic conditions of administration because it is Muslim? We hope not. For otherwise Mr. Aney would be reducing his own earlier protest against Government's repressive policy to a farce and betraying quite openly all his professions—which we know are thoroughly sincere and earnest—of the rights of this country of which Baluchistan is a by no means unimportant or inferior part. Why, therefore, did Mr. Aney refrain from supporting Haji Abdulla Haroon's motion unless it is because of the blinding influence of communalism on the mind? We must, however, put on record—we owe it to these members—that, unlike the seven Muslim M.L.A.'s, the four "Nationalists" did not actually rush into the Government lobby.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA.

We are not altogether surprised at the outburst of anti-Indian propaganda in Europe and America. The phenomenon takes place at regular intervals and its recrudescence was about due. There are many people and many interests working continuously and subtly against Indian rights and aspirations. That is why such propaganda appears as a convenient background to an impending first class constitutional controversy. Miss Mayo's "Mother India" came before the Simon Commission, "India Speaks" —the "Bengali" is merely a supplement as it were—before the India Bill. Sjt. Subhash Chandra Bose says: "The question that I go on asking myself is—who is behind this well-planned anti-Indian propaganda? Whose brains are directing this propaganda and whose money is financing it?" That question is being asked by all his countrymen.

BOMBAY IRRIGATION POLICY.

Mr. V. N. Jog, who moved a cut motion in the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday to criticise Government's irrigation policy, should not have withdrawn the motion, as Government's explanation of their policy was far from satisfactory. Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni pointed out that the area under irrigation was decreasing in Deccan and Gujerat and that it had fallen from 2,60,000 acres in 1928 to 1,94,438 in 1932-33. These figures hardly indicate a sound irrigation policy. There is considerable dissatisfaction among the owners of sugar factories with regard to the water facilities provided to them. The sugar industry has large possibilities in the Presidency. As Mr. Jog pointed out, even now it appreciably helps to solve the problem of unemployment as it employs about 100 graduates and 7,500 agricultural and other labourers. It is, therefore, Government's duty to give every possible help to the industry.

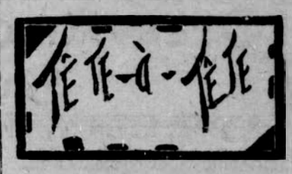
MILITARY SCIENCE.

The academic Council of the Allahabad University has decided that a certificate be granted to those students who are members of the University Training Corps and who have attended a two years' course—prescribed by the University. It is to be hoped that this modest beginning will lead to a wider recognition of this important subject as an integral part of the normal University courses for graduates or under-graduates. It may be remembered that military history is already an optional subject for the B.A. examination of the Punjab University. It is a pity that our own University has not yet given any recognition to military science or any part of it.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Bad In Principle

The employment of military officers for civilian administrative offices cannot be said to be a happy idea. In addition to Major Stewart's appointment to Midnapore, another officer, Major C. H. Nicholas is to be employed by the Bengal Government. It does not apparently stop with this. According to the Special Representative of the "Statesman" some other appointments of a similar kind are likely to be made when the Secretary of State has approved the selection of army officers for holding these offices. The argument that this procedure is to repair the shortage of I.C.S. men caused by terrorist murders will not carry much conviction Mr. Peter Fleming in his admirably written articles on Manchuria says that the Japanese soldier in Manchukuo is not the same as he is in his native home. The argument we think, holds good equally about British soldiers and India. Probably Government may not have to add anything further than what appeared in the "Statesman" but the Assembly can take it up. Let us hear through the Government spokesman whether there is a real shortage in the Indian Civil Service personnel that cannot be filled except through the employment of military men. —"National Call."



The Hindu-Muslim question, said Halide Hanum at the citizen's meeting, "is a question on which no one outside India, no one who is not an Indian has a right to speak."

The Communal Award conference which is going to meet in Delhi must, on the motion of the famous seven Muslim M.L.A.'s, take note of this and issue an indignant protest.

* * * *

According to Mr. Isaac Foot "there is no anomaly equal to the anomaly of Britain continuing to govern India for generations."

Save, of course, the anomaly of India governing herself with powers safely reserved in the hands of "Britain."

* * * *

Laughter greeted Sir Henry Craik's jocular answer in the Assembly that the responsibility for officials being unable to bear the sight of the Gandhi cap rested with those who wear it

But Sir Henry was quite correct. This symbol of an Indian's determination cannot but disturb officialdom.

* * * *

It is our considered opinion that favourable comments in the people's press on Sir Hyde Gowan's reception to the "Vande Mataram" song must immediately stop. In fact it would even be politic for some of the Nationalist journals to enter a mild protest against Sir Hyde.

For the desirability of an action varies, from the bureaucratic point of view, inversely with its popularity in the country. What is more, anything that is welcomed by the public constitutes a challenge to the bureaucracy and bureaucratic prestige and the louder and more extensive the welcome the more compelling is the challenge.

Too much noise over Sir Hyde and how he respected Indian sentiments may, therefore, result in oh so many things from a new resolve on the part of the C. P. Governor never again to hurt bureaucratic feelings to an actual communique formally announcing that the whole affair was due to some unfortunate misunderstanding.

Our contemporaries must, therefore, stop it.

* * * *

According to a writer in a South African paper, "Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in opening the second reading debate on the India Bill in the House of Commons is a guarded effort to camouflage the issue."

A safeguarded rather than a guarded effort.

* * * *

It is suggested that Messrs. MacDonald and Baldwin should exchange offices "to preserve the National character of the Cabinet."

And also to make its outward appearance conform at last, to actual reality.

* * * *

"Great Powers," says a Geneva message, "have washed their hands of the responsibility for the Chaco dispute."

Was their "responsibility" really so recalcitrant? Poor helpless Powers!

* * * *

"Egypt," declared Captain Sher Mahomed Khan, M.L.A. (nom.) in the Legislative Assembly, "did not want the withdrawal of the British Army but she Egyptianised her army."

Would it not be better for the gallant Captain and his fellow-patriots to confine themselves to India, which unfortunately for herself, still offers a convenient enough field for misrepresentation. Why lampoon poor Egypt?

* * * *

FILM KISSING IS NOT SIMPLE
—Headline.

What is?

* * * *

The defendant in a damages case called on his solicitor the day after he won his claim in Court.

The solicitor handed him a cheque.

"But what does this mean?" exclaimed the client angrily. "This is only one-fifth of the money; you've detained four-fifths for yourself."

"Well, what about it?" said the solicitor coolly. "I furnished the skill, the eloquence, and the necessary legal learning which won the case."

"Yes," said the client hollowly; "but didn't I furnish the case?"

"Oh, bosh!" said the other. "Anybody could break his leg."

NO SOLE WORD FOR LOWER HOUSE IN FINANCIAL MATTERS

Greatest Anomaly In India Bill

Churchill Describes It As Measure That Fails At Every Point

MOVE TO RESTRICT VOTING POWERS OF STATE REPRESENTATIVES FAILS

"No Anomaly Equal To Anomaly Of Britain Continuing To Rule India For Generations," Says Isaac Foot

The Committee Stage of the House of Commons proceeded on Tuesday afternoon with further consideration of the India Bill, clause by clause. Mr. Issac Foot (Nat. Lib.) said that the Bill contained anomalies, but there was no anomaly, he said, equal to that of Britain continuing to govern India for generations. Mr. Winston Churchill described the measure as failing at every point, and advised Government to cut adrift from it.

LONDON, March 12.

During to-day's discussion of the India Bill, Mr. David Reid (Con.—Down) moved the omission of paragraph "d" of sub-section (1) of clause 26, contending that it was vague.

Para "d" referred to above deals with disqualifications arising of convictions in cases of offences relating to elections.

Sir D. Somervell, Solicitor-General, pointed out that precision was impossible because the Federal Government might have to pass legislation defining election offences.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. G. Lansbury (Lab.—Bow and Bromley) moved the omission of the disqualification contained in paragraph "e" of sub-section (1) of clause 26.

This paragraph refers to a five-year disqualification following imprisonment for more than one year for offences other than those mentioned in paragraph "d."

HOARE IMPRESSED

Speaking on Mr. Lansbury's amendment Sir Samuel Hoare said that he was impressed by the appeals made and offered to reconsider the paragraph with a view to ascertaining whether it was possible to draw a distinction between political agitators and terrorists, but he was unable to give an undertaking without consulting the Governments of India and Bengal.

Mr. Morgan Jones (Lab.) offered to withdraw the amendment reserving the right to discuss any new proposals eventually made, but a number of members objected to the withdrawal.

The amendment was taken to a division and was defeated by 270 votes to 36.

Clause 26 was agreed to, as also 27 without a discussion.

Mr. T W Howard and Col. Clifton Brown (Con.) proposed on clause 28 that freedom from prosecution in respect of speech in the legislature should not apply to incitement to treason, mutiny, murder, arson, riot, sedition and civil disobedience. This amendment was supported by Sir Henry Page-Croft and Duchess of Atholl and was opposed by Mr. Morgan Jones, Sir Robert Hamilton and Sir Donald Somervell, the last-named declaring that it must be the fundamental instinct of a great deliberative assembly that it has freedom of speech and power to frame rules to prevent abuses. The amendment was withdrawn.

OUTRAGEOUS CLAUSE

Maj. Milner (Lab.) proposed of sub-section 3 of clause 28, which he described as an outrageous limitation of the powers of federal legislature.

Mr. R. A. Butler replied that Government have decided that sub-section was unduly restrictive. There were certain rights which were advantageous for legislature to possess. Government would make a proposal in that connection when an equivalent clause in the provincial part of the Bill was reached.

The amendment, was withdrawn and clauses 28 and 29 were adopted.

Major Milner moved for an exemption of financial bills from clause 30 with a view to ensuring that the lower House will have the sole word in financial matters, particularly taxation. He pointed out that this was a recent practice in respect of the dominions' constitutions.

Mr. Butler opposed the amendment, which would run counter to the Select Committee's decision. The amendment was negatived by 216 votes to 40.

After discussion on certain amendments clauses 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 were adopted. A Labourite amendment urged that the schedule mentioned in clause 35 should be discussable by the legislature. It was pointed out for Government that, matters with which the schedule dealt would have been considered by the legislature.

Sir Thomas Inskip undertook for Sir Samuel to consider the Labourite point of view.

The amendment was then withdrawn and clauses 35, 36 and 37 adopted.

Sir Henry Page-Croft moved that the amendment to Clause 38, providing that a State member of the Legislature should not vote on any matter which the Instrument of Accession had reserved to the State. He said the amendment was designed to avoid an extraordinary anomaly by which the representatives of the States were allowed to vote on matters affecting the provinces, but the representatives of provinces did not have corresponding powers in relation to the States.

Mr. Butler agreed that there was undoubtedly a certain anomaly in this matter, and pointed out that it had been considered throughout the Round Table discussions, and had been discussed between the States and the British Indian representatives. He continued and said that the general conclusion was that it was almost impossible to frame such a provision as Sir Henry Page-Croft suggested, and the conclusion was that it should be settled " in true British spirit by convention rather than by an artificial device".

NOT JUST SETTLEMENT

Lord Wolmer said that British India did not regard the settlement as just. He said it would arouse a very intense feeling.

Mr. L. S. Amery took the view that the parliamentary institutions would be unworkable if members of Parliament were precluded from voting on matters which might affect the life of a Government.

Mr. Issac Foot (Nat. Lib.) agreed that the Bill contained anomalies but there was no anomaly equal to the anomaly of Britain continuing to govern India for generations.

Mr. Winston Churchill described the measure as failing at every point and advised Government to cut adrift from it.

Sir Thomas Inskip admitted the inconveniences and anomalies of the proposals, but said the amendment would create an unreal atmosphere. It was a common sense view that the States' representatives should be allowed to support the ministers, and they might allow Indians to be endowed with a measure of common sense as they were themselves.

Sir Henry Page-Craft's amendment was defeated by 200 votes to 61.

The debate is adjourned till to-morrow.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S MILITARY AIR FORCE

Germany's military air force formally comes into existence on April 4, when General Goering will assume the title of the General of Fliers.

The country is divided into five regional air commands and one naval air command.

It is understood that these facts were recently officially communicated to the air-attaches in Britain, France and Italy.

Madame Halide Edib was given an "At Home" by the Bombay Presidency Women's Council on Wednesday at the P.V.M. Gymkhana.

MR. GEORGE EARLE BUCKLE DEAD

Noted Journalist & Author Who Was Editor Of "Times" For 28 Years

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, March 13.

The death has occurred of Mr. George Earle Buckle, M.A., Hon. D. Litt (Oxford) noted journalist and author.

(Born in Twerton-on-Avon on June 10, 1854, Mr. Buckle was educated at Allhallows, Honiton, Winchester and New College, Oxford.

He was called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, in 1880 and in the same year became the Assistant-Editor of "The Times". He was the Editor of the paper from February, 1884 to August 1912).

STRICTLY UNDER WASHINGTON TREATY

France Builds Second Of Her 35,000—Ton Battle-ship

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
PARIS, Mar. 12.

Government proposes to build the second of the 35,000 ton battleship after January 1937 in addition to the one already voted.

Government states that it has shown their desire keep within the extreme limit of the tonnage allowed by the Washington Treaty, but other signatories have already laid down their essies to this displacement or announce their intention of doing so.

ROSY OUTLOOK FOR BRITISH BUDGET

LONDON, March 13.

The budget outlook is very rosy. Last week's revenue totalled nearly £22,000,000 and there only remains a little over £43,000,000 to be collected in three weeks to end the financial year in order to realise the budget estimate. That should be easy.

The incometax is within seven-million of the budget estimate of £219,500,000.

The expenditure for the year has now reached approximately to £675,000,000 and revenue to £33,000,000.

PREMIER'S HEALTH CAUSES ANXIETY

LONDON, March 13.

Notwithstanding the reassuring official statement regarding the Prime Minister's health rumour is busy regarding the actual condition, and the possibility of his retirement.

It is remarked he has recently withdrawn very much from Parliament, but his entourage assert that even his doctors cannot keep him from work.

In view of the wide-spread political consequences, it is agreed that he is not likely to retire before the Jubilee celebration.

Speculation at present is more concerned with Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin exchanging offices to preserve the national character of the Cabinet.—Reuter.

SIDNEY JAMES SOUTHERTON DEAD

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Mar. 13.

The death has occurred of Sydney James Southerton while attending a meeting of the Surrey County Cricket Club at the Oval. Southerton was the editor of Visden's Cricketers' Almanac since 1933.

GREEK REVOLT CRUSHED

Venizelos, Interned In Italian Island, To Be Treated As Political Refugee

ATHENS, Mar. 12.

The Greek revolt is now finally crushed.

After landing M. Venizelos, his wife and 100 officers on the island of Casis, the cruiser "Averoff" sailed for Greece to surrender to the Government.

Other units of rebel fleet are awaiting Government's instructions.

While rebellion lasted M. Venizelos attempted to establish a Government in Crete, but with the exception of rebel officers and a small portion of the population of Cannea, he obtained no support.

A Rome message states:—

M. Venizelos is interned in the island of Casos and presumably will be treated as a political refugee.

Italian Government in the past had always refused to hand over such refugees, and there appears no reason why Venizelos should be regarded an exception.

PUNISHMENT FOR GREEK REBELS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
ATHENS Mar. 13.

Eternal ostracism will be the punishment to the rebels announced Gen. Tsaldaris in a speech during the celebrations.

In the meanwhile the crew of the last warship is in the hands of the rebels.

HARD ON ROAD HOGS

Thirty M.P.H. Limit To Be Imposed On British Motorists

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Mar. 13.

Plain clothes policemen, and policewomen in "plain clothes" cars will be used to trap motorists exceeding 30 miles per hour in the built up areas beginning from March 18.

Saloons, tourers, and commercial cars will be used sometimes driving at 30 miles per hour, and anyone who overtakes the police car will be signalled to halt by sounding a gong and the display of police notices on the car.

No cautionary letters or verbal warnings will be made to offenders.

The offenders be served summons. The penalty for the first offence will not exceed £20 sterling and for second offence 50, but their licenses will not be endorsed.

Eustace Gunter Dead

(Special Cable)
LONDON, March 13.

The death has occurred of Eustace Edward Gunter.

(Eustace Edward C.I.E. (1929) was appointed superintendent of the Indian Telegraph department in 1910 and transferred to the Indo-European Tel. Dept. in 1912. He was subsequently appointed Director of the Persian Gulf Section, wherefrom he retired in 1928.)

Mr. J. W. Bland (45), European foreman of the Hukumchand Steel Works has been admitted to Hospital with a fractured leg owing to fall of a heavy load.

GREAT POWERS FED UP

Wash Their Hands Of Responsibility For Chaco Dispute

GENEVA, Mar. 12.

Great Powers have practically washed their hands of the responsibility for the Chaco dispute as a meeting of the advisory committee on this Paraguay-Bolivia dispute, whereat M. Massigli, of the French representative said that the neighbouring States were in a position to play the decisive role owing to the geographical position.

He asked whether they wanted the League recommendations to be applied.

If they failed the fault would not rest with the League.

The British representative endorsed this view.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN ECONOMIC MISSION

Exploratory Visit To Lancashire

RUGBY, March 12.

It is understood that the Mission of Economic Enquiry which the Egyptian Government are despatching to the United Kingdom on the invitation of the British Government, will arrive in London on April 4. The Mission will be headed by Hafeez Afifi Pasha—formerly the Egyptian Minister in London—and will consist of four other members and a small expert staff. After staying in London for a week as guests of His Majesty's Government, they will visit Lancashire and other industrial districts which are of importance to Anglo-Egyptian trade.

The objects of the mission are purely exploratory, but it is hoped that their visit will result in the extension of the already close and important trade relations between the two countries.—B.O.W.

SPANISH PRINCE ENGAGED

Will Wed Maria Bourbon And Settle In Italy

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
PARIS, Mar. 13.

Prince Juan, the third son of ex-King Alfonso, heir-presumptive to the Spanish throne, has been engaged to Princess Maria, daughter of Prince Charles of Bourbon-Sicily, Prince Juan is 21 years old and a midshipman in the British Navy, at present in the destroyer, "Winchester" at Portsmouth but after the marriage will resign and live in Italy.

The Princess is 24; they were known to each other since they were children. Prince Juan became the heir-presumptive owing to two of his elder brothers marrying spouses not of royal blood.

It is also announced that ex-King Alfonso's daughter, Infanta Maria Christina, has been engaged to a prince of the ancient royal family of Liechtenstein.

Croydon Gold Theft Suspects

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, March 13.

The second man charged and remanded as beinb concerned with the three others in the Croydon gold robbery is Silvio Mazzarda.

The third man has been detained to-day.

VENIZELOS A FREE MAN

Extradition Would Not Be Acceded To By Italian Govt.

ROME, Mar. 13.

M. Venizelos who arrived at Rhodes this morning is a free man, according to the official Italian statement. He may leave Rhodes when he wishes and enter Italy.

It is not expected that the Greek Government will demand extradition but even so the Italian Government would not accede to it.—Reuter.

PREMIER RECOVERS FROM COLD

Presides Over Cabinet Meeting

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Mar. 13.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has recovered from the serious cold, has returned from Chequers and presided over the weekly Cabinet meeting at 10 Downing Street.

NO DRIVING TEST FOR VISITORS

International Licence Will Do In England

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Mar. 13.

In the House of Commons the Minister for Transport announced that visitors to Great Britain would not be required to pass the driving test if they held the international driving permit or licence from a competent authority in the country wherein they resided.

AIRCRAFT SECRETS NOT FOR PUBLIC

Sir P. Sassoon Turns Down Question On Capacity Of Fighter Monoplane

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, March 13.

In the House of Commons replying to the question whether the construction of a fighter monoplane capable of a speed of 275 miles per hour was contemplated Sir Philip Sassoon said that a fighter aircraft had been ordered and would probably be flying this year but it would not be in public interest to disclose the details of the performance of this aircraft.

"IN ABSENTIA" TRIAL

Courts Martial For 300 Rebel Partisans

ATHENS, Mar. 13.

M. Venizelos is to be tried 'in absentia' for his participation in the revolt; his property will be sold and his house will become the property of the Mayor of Athens.

Martial law will remain in force until the Courts Martal which will try 300 rebels is over. Fresh elections will be held shortly.

Meanwhile numerous groups of Venizelos' partisans including navy and army officers and Government officials are seeking refuge in Turkey.—Reuter.

GREEK REFUGEES LAND IN ITALY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
ROME, Mar. 13.

Over 100 leaders of the Greek revolt including 56 rebel army and navy officers landed safely on Italian territory.

Roumanian Ban On Greek Refugees

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
BUCHAREST, Mar. 13.

All the frontier posts have been warned to prevent the Greek refugee revolutionaries from entering the country.

Sec. 144 In Fyzabad And Its Sequel

LUCKNOW, March 13.

Much resentment has been caused in the Muslim quarters owing to the promulgation of section 144 In Fyzabad City and Ajodhya, ordering that no sacrifice should be made on the Bakr-id Day.

A representative gathering of the Muslims met in this connection in the Firangimahal, Lucknow, and decided to wait upon the Governor of the province to represent their griegances.—United Press.

SUIT AGAINST TAGORE

Sister Claims Maintenance Alleged To Have Been Withheld

CALCUTTA, March 13

An interesting civil suit has been filed on the original side of the High Court in which Poet Rabindra Nath Tagore with his two grand sons figure as defendants.

The plaintiff is Srimati Barokumari Devi. Her petiton alleged that as the daughter of the late Sjt. Devendranath Tagore (father of Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore) she is entitled under the terms of Sjt. Devendranath's will to maintenance up to Rs. 400 monthly, which has been withheld by the defendants in their capacity as executors of her father's properties.

Mr. Justice Pankridge in whose Court the suit was filed adjourned the hearing for a fortnight.—United Press

TRAVANCORE AND CATHOLICS

Question Of Classification In Lords

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, March 13.

In the House of Lords Viscount Fitzalan asked whether recently the Travancore Government promulgated the order whereby Indian Roman Catholics were classified under the heading "depressed classes" and whether this was approved by the British Resident, the Madras Government and the Viceroy. He has been since informed that the term "depressed classes" also applied to other Christians living in Travancore. He urged the intervention of the Government of India.

FOR THEIR BENEFIT

Viscount Halifax replying said that the literal terms of the Travancore Treaty of 1805 could not necessarily be held to justify the intervention. The Travancore Government denied the allegation and the classification has been recently altered. Christians are divided into five main groups, the fifth representing members of the depressed classes who are converted to Christianity. Furthermore, this classification was made on representations made by such converts in consultation with the heads of several important Christian denominations in order that such converts might claim the right belonging to "depressed classes" for the purpose of certain educational and other concessions. The agitation to which Viscount Fitzalan referred was largely due to the misunderstanding of the recent official circular. In view of the large number of Christians in Travancore and the advanced character of the administration, he did not believe that there was any serious reason for Viscount Fitzalan to be perturbed. He deplored the fact that Viscount Fitzalan thought it necessary to stigmatise by such hard words the administration of the State on which those in close contact had nothing but praise and approval to bestow.

Viscount Fitzalan expressed dissatisfaction at Viscount Halifax's reply and intimated that he might raise the matter again.

ENROLMENTS PROCEEDING FOR 1936 EXAMINATIONS

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USE THE MONEY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The news that the Bombay Municipality is about to sanction the sum of Rs. 20,000 for the illumination of public buildings during the forthcoming Jubilee celebrations leaves one with a sense of futility.

Recently the Women's Council organized a course of lectures on Public Health. At almost every lecture the speaker indicated ways in which the Public Health services that concerned his own particular subject urgently needed improvement; and one was made to realise time and again that progress was hindered because of lack of money. Recently also, in visiting some of the municipal chawls on behalf of the Labour Sub-committee of the Women's Council, one has realised how inadequate are the lighting arrangements provided, and how much money needs to be spent if conditions are to be satisfactorily improved. Only a few months ago a request made for an additional lamp in a dark lane which was in a very foul condition because it is used in place of a latrine, was declined, because of the Municipality's lack of financial resources.

It is not necessary to enlarge on this subject. We all know that in the city of Bombay there are housing and sanitary conditions which put the city to shame. There are dark places that ought to be more adequately lighted, and endless other improvements are long overdue. Yet nearly every effort towards improvement is met with the plea that there is no money.

May I suggest that in view of these circumstances a more real and lasting celebration of the Jubilee would be to use this Rs. 20,000 to light up some of the dark chawls and lanes of Bombay? And would this use of the money not be in closer keeping with the concern for the welfare of their people to which Their Majesties so frequently give expression? When there is not sufficient public money to meet the demands for decent conditions of living in the city, the cost of the illumination of public buildings should be left to individual donors, or to special collections.—Yours, etc.,

AGNES W. MACLEAN.

Bombay, March 13.

"A Futile Deputation"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your paper dated 12th instant you write in the editorial that Pt. Malaviya's deputation to England against the Communal Award is futile. The Nationalist Muslims may be thinking that way but the Hindus think that Pt. Malaviyaji is doing the right thing at this moment. Pt. Malaviyaji will inform the British public about this injustice to the Hindus.

The Hindu community has proved that it is a decision of the British Premier and not an Award. As long as Muslims do not care to settle with the Hindus on reasonable terms, Hindus have no choice but to vehemently protest against this decision.

Hindus believe that the future reforms on the basis of communal decision mean nothing less than Muslim raj in the Punjab and Bengal. To cite an example, in Punjab municipalities where Muslims are in a majority they will never elect any other President except a Muslim.

Conditions will grow worse in every sphere if Muslims are given a permanent and irresponsible majority in Punjab. The Punjab is the gateway of the Frontier and there a strong, harmonious and efficient Government is absolutely essential otherwise the peace of the whole of India will be in danger.—Yours, etc.,

THAKURDAS.

Bombay, March 12.

"Alwar Maharaja's Enforced Exile"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I noticed an account published in your paper of the 4th March 1935, under the heading "Alwar Maharajah's enforced exile", which was based on some information from your correspondent at Indore, dated 1st March 1935, that His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar has been "obliged to shift his camp from Ratlam to Bombay lest his protracted halt at Ratlam should prove embarrasing to the Ruler of Ratlam."

I am commanded to contradict this statement because His Highness of Ratlam at no time has expressed the opinion to His Highness of Alwar that he would be likely to feel embarrassed on account of his stay at Ratlam. This may be taken to mean that His Highness of Ratlam could hardly express such an opinion out of courtesy, but surely His Highness of Alwar was not so blunt in courtesy as not to be able to realise that his prolonged stay as a guest was likely to cause His Highness financial difficulty. Repeatedly did His Highness ask His Highness of Ratlam to be allowed to pay for his own staff until finally he refused to stay further unless His Highness of Ratlam kindly agreed to this suggestion which he ultimately did, and for several months His Highness of Alwar was paying for his own staff in Ratlam and was not living as His Highness' guest. Therefore, there could be no embarrassment to the Ratlam State financially on account of His Highness' stay there.

His Highness of Alwar undoubtedly stayed longer than he ever intended in Ratlam during his three visits, but at no time did he wish to cause financial or any other embarrassment to his cousin, who is the nearest relation now living. His Highness of Alwar was continually referring to the matter of going away and paying his own expenses, but it was His Highness of Ratlam who insisted on his remaining, and then agreed to His Highness of Alwar paying his own expenses.

I am writing this as your correspondent's communication is likely to leave a wrong impression on people's mind which would not be fair to His Highness of Alwar. I may mention that this statement is issued with the full authority of His Highness of Ratlam himself.

I shall be glad if you will be good enough to give it as prominent a place in your paper as you did the question which you thought fit to publish in your paper under the heading "Alwar Maharajah's Enforced Exile."—Your's eac.,

ROSHANLAL.

Private Secretary.

"Westfield" Warden Road

Bombay March 12.

(Continued from Col. 7)

in 1933 to 2,205,000. This was a decrease of two per cent a year, a figure which Lancashire would welcome with joy. No figures were available for 1934, but there were distincts signs of recovery.

KEPT ITS HEAD ABOVE WATER

Concluding Mr. Mitchell emphasised that Government had no wild schemes but kept its head above water, balanced the budget, and carried out sound measures, and India was now in a better position than most countries. (Cheers).

Mr. Jagadish Prasad said that the efforts of the Provincial Governments should be supplemented by the policy of the Government of India.

The resolution was rejected by 34 against 18 votes.

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WANTED AGENTS

Celebrate

HOW TURKEY WON BACK LOST FREEDOM

(Continued from page 1).

rulers, from every class of people. In the nineteenth century they had to face a New West, a New West which had combined other forces and developed new ideas, besides the old Roman and the Greek. It happened when the Turks were generally on their decline. In 1874, they were treated badly by the West with the result that they wanted to take the experiments and organisations of the West in order to face and stand on their feet after a very great defeat, which they suffered at the hands of the Russians.

"The next thing that catches the eye in early nineteenth century is how they had gone from God-made laws to man-made laws.

"You must have read in journalists' articles that we have separated religion from the State within three years. But really it began in the early 19th century, and all the commercial, the penal laws and the civil code were man-made, the last of them having been derived from the spirit of Islam.

BEGINNING OF THE CHANGE.

Referring to the Family Law, she observed that Turkey, from the beginning, had allowed every other community to have their own family law though their own laws were under the jurisdiction of the religious head. Therefore the reform of the 19th century was really the beginning of the fundamental changes in the Turkish Society. It may be proper to tell you how profound the change was in the language, literature and in religion and how great was this struggle and inspiration,—I do not say of any party, —of every one to think in the young way. Their great idea and belief was that if they managed to have a representative government and a parliament, every thing would be all right, and would be plain sailing.

Then, the French Revolution affected the Turks in different ways. Nationalism affected the minority and Democracy attracted the Turks. But the Turks did not take to nationalism till the beginning of the 20th century. They believed that the establishment of democracy,—if they created a representative government in which every race, every people in the Empire would come,—they would create a great State run by the people for the people. They were mistaken, for the forces against them were too tremendous to be able to do anything. In the first place, the separate groups with their different religions and cultures had no common language and no citizenship developed properly in their land and it was too late to change.

STRUGGLE OF THE YOUNG TURKS.

"In the second place, the Powers outside considered the Empire as a sick man whose property must be divided and they decided that there should be no union in Turkey and they worked at it very strongly. It is our great misfortune that in 1876 we had our first Parliament when that great tyrant stopped all that renaissance and all that movement which has been going on from the very beginning of the 19th century. It was Abdul Hameed. For 33 years, great obscurantism and tyranny prevailed to destroy all the new forces and movements and the new literature which had come to Turkey.

"For 33 years young men of 16 years onwards, hundreds and hundreds of them, had gone into exile for new ideas and had never come back and when they came back they were unable to work and to live. Turkey had been the land of great sacrifices for ideas and ideals (applause).

"In 1908 the young Turkish Government that came into power meant business. It had no members in the beginning who were great scholars and writers. They were middle class Turks and some of them great soldiers who always were able to organise and do things drastically and this time it seemed that they would be able to solve their problems. But from 1908 to 1913 Turks had a very hard time indeed. They had to face a great fight. Both men and women had to carry on the great reform and the internal reconstruction of the country.

THREE IDEAS.

"There are three ideas mainly those of literature and politics which had directed the building of new Turkey. The first was the pan-Islamist ideal of political Turkey, which came in the time of Abdul Hameed. There were three groups viz., the Turks, the Christians, and the Arabs living in Turkey who were also Muslims. The Christians and the nationalists were imbued with nationalism and they worked up another government and the pan-Islamic idea did not take root. The Great War showed that it was not religion which prevented us from facing our Mussalman brethren on the other side. Further the pan-Islamic idea stood against reform. Pan-Islam showed the Imperialism of the Turks. We were tired of Imperialist ideas and we wanted internal reconstion.

"The nationalism of 1913 was not chauvinism nor jingoism. It was based on culture, not on race. It had entirely broken at every stage with imperialist idea. It aimed at having a Turkey, where the Turks were in a majority and if possible, and if the other elements wanted to combine, to co-operate with them.

TURKISH NATIONALISM.

This Turkish nationalism took hold on the majority of the people, men and women, because it cut away from Imperialism for good, because it produced the most remarkable of writers in politics, in literature and in many other fields."

In this connection, Madame Halide Edib enunciated a slogan which completely defined the characteristics of modern Turkey. She observed: "I am of Turkish culture, of Muslim religion, of Western Civilisation" and it explained the self-respect of Turkish culture, whatever the land and the past of the Turks, in which we everlastingly unite and organise.

"Religion has given us spiritual values. The Western civilisation gave me the procedure, the efficiency, the progress and the machinery to the same degree.

THE DEFEAT AND AFTER

In 1918 we were defeated in the Great War. We did not glorify in battle or slaughter. We thought in 1918 that the Armistice would give us freedom and maintain the integrity and independence of Turkey in the Turkish lands which were still occupied since the moment they laid down arms. From 1918 to 1923 we fought the biggest battle, going through a life and death struggle. In 1923 the Turks realised every item of their national pact which was demanded in 1918 for which every woman and man strove, carrying ammunitions and war materials on their backs, marching nearly 600 miles in the worst possible weather and on the worst possible roads. When we went to the Lausane Conference we got what we in 1918 demanded. It must be remembered by the students of history that the struggle had been carried through by a Government set up in Anatolia, not of one man or group of men, but a government of the people, for the people. It is the first Government in Eastern history that had all the responsibility of seeing a people through a life and death struggle, not led by a single man,—however great he might be,—but by the people themselves (applause).

PERIOD OF BUILDING

"In 1924 the reforms of to-day began and were in full swing. The most important and the final separation of Religion and State."

The speaker then described how the Caliphate was obolished and a Director of religious affairs was set up, attached to the Office of the Prime Minister.

"Here I will say as a person, who believes sincerely in the separation of State and religion," observed Madame Halide Edib, "it is not fair to attach it to the office of the Prime Minister. For, if the State has freed itself from the politics of religion, religion should have been left alone.

"It is after 1926 that the one-party Government begins in Turkey. So upto 1926 all the reform all the great measures, are due to the work of every party representing every thought in the country.

Madame Halide Edib then gave an accoun of the reforms brought about in modern Turkey. She referred to the modifications in the FWamily Law conferring rights on Turkish women and the provision of divorce and the growing antipathy and hostility towards polygamy.

TURKEY'S GREAT AIM

Concluding, she observed, "Turkey has ceased to be an Imperialist power for ever and ever. Its great aim is peace and co-operation.

"What the youth of India wants to know about the Turkish youth? The Turkish youth possess among them, just as you possess, different schools of thought. They want a new and better Turkey. Their beliefs and desires may not be the same. But when it comes to the fundamental interests of the motherland there is no difference among them at all." (prolonged cheers).

Mr. Chandavarkar in thanking the speaker exhorted the students to realise that as students they had no other considerations of class or community. The youth should carry the great lesson they had in the personality before them.

Elders Stultify Themselves

Reject Resolution Demanding Unemployment Relief

GOVT. HAVE KEPT THEIR HEAD ABOVE WATER, SAYS MITCHELL

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 13.

One remarkable feature of the current session of the Council of State is the increasing number of those who vote against the Government.

To-day for instance, there were no less than 18 members who stood up for two non-official resolutions which, of course, were defeated.

PROGRESSIVES OPPOSE GOVT.

The resolution of Lala Jagdish Prasad for relief measures against unemployment in the country found the support amongst others, of Raja Raghunandan Prasad, Mr. Mahmud Subrawardy, Syed Padshah, Sardar Buta Singh and Raja Ghaznafar Ali besides the members of the Progressive Party. On the other hand, however, Sir Phiroze Sethna, member of the Progressive Party, voted against the proposition holding that private efforts like those symbolised at Dayal Bagh near Agra would meet the situation and it was not right to expect the State to do what people should do.

ARMY RECRUITMENT.

On the second resolution which was moved by Mr. P. N. Sapru urging that recruitment to the Army should be thrown open to all castes, creeds and classes, the nominated members including Sir Ramuni Menon, and Mr. Davidoss voted in favour as also Mr. Narain Swami Chetty, Mr. Ghosh, Mr. Mullick, and Nawab Habibullah while the Maharaja of Darbhanga and the Raja of Dinajpur voted against it. Mr. Basu, was absent at the time of voting while Mr. Mohamad Padshah and Mr. Suhrawardy remained neutral.

EASY TIME FOR C.-IN-C.

The speech of the Commander-in-Chief on the resolution was listened to not only by the Council but also by 15 members of the Assembly who sat in their gallery of the Upper Chamber. The Commander-in-Chief had an easy time in replying to the resolution as "the vested interests of the Punjab and the N. W. F. P." which now largely preponderate in the Army had raised an alarm against the efficiency being affected by the inclusion of those from Southern India. The Commander-in-Chief stood for nothing but efficiency and dismissed the material from Southern India and Bombay as inferior.

NEW DELHI, March 13

In the Council of State to-day Lala Jagadish Prasad moved a resolution urging the Government to take adequate and effective steps to relieve unmployment in the country. Only a few days ago a Bengalee youth was driven to commit suicide at Lucknow by throwing himself before an engine This was not a rare case, and the tale of woe was growing daily. After recalling the observations of Sir Tej Bahadrr Sapru, Sir Shadi Lal, Sir Sivaswami Aiyar and Dr. Paranjpye at the Convocations of different Universities. Lala Jagdish Prasad alluded to H. E. the Viceroy's reference to the tragedy of unemployment in his address at the Universities Conference. The Government, which was the custodian of the welfare of the people, had done practically nothing to tackle the problem. In the United Provinces they had appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. It remained to be seen what would come of it.

WHY NOT A FIVE YEAR PLAN?

In other countries their Governments had found solutions in many ways. In Russia they had the five year plan. Why not a Five Year Plan of economic reconstruction in India, and why should not the Government borrow a loan for starting new industries and employing Indians?

SETHNA'S SOLICITUDE FOR TAX-PAYER.

Sir Phiroze Sethna did not agree with the mover that the development of cottage industries and the Five Year Plan of economic reconstruction and establishment of industries could be undertaken on an extensive scale by the Central Government. These should be undertaken more by the Provincial Governments. But funds were not so easily availbale. Lala Jagadish Prasad had suggested raising a loan. But the taxpayer had to pay interest on loans.

Lala Jagadish Prasad: Reduce the salaries of officers.

Sir Phiroze Sethna: We have not yet reached that stage when the Viceroy, according to Mahatma Gandhi, will receive only Rs. 500. The Government servant is not getting anything more than what he would get if he were in a commercial firm. There are commercial firms paying their employees more than what Government servants are earning.

Continuing, Sir Phiroze said that the Parsee community was doing its best to relieve distress. Leaders of the people like Lala Jagadish Prasad and Raja Raghunandan Prasad should do their best with the means at their disposal in their respective areas. They knew how the Dayalbagh industrial colony in Agra had grown through private enterprise. Instead of one Dayalbagh in the United Provinces, there should be a hundred. The leaders of the people should make a scientific social study and should bring an enlightened practical outlook to bear on these matters.

IT LEADS TO TERRORISM

Mr. P. C. D. Chari expressed the opinion that hundreds of thousands of students coming out of the universities failing to find employment were driven to despair and naturally imbibed the cult of terrorism and Communism. Unless Government changed their entire policy and system of education and introduced vocational training and started technological institutes, the problem of unemployment would never be solved.

Mr. Yamin Khan was constntly interrupted when he proceeded to say that the elected members did not represent even one in a lakh of the population.

Mr. Sapru and Mr. Hossain Imam:—Whom do you represent? We lat east represent some.

Mr. Chari:—Something is better than nothing. (Laugrter).

YAMIN KHAN PULLED UP

Mr. Yamin Khan thought that unemployment was due to the fact that the village population migrated to the town as the prices of commodities were low and they did not get sufficient returns by working the land. He proceeded to criticise the suggestions of Mr. Jagadish Prasad.

The President asked the speaker not to criticise others but to proceed with his own observations.

Mr. Yamin Khan concluded by saying that the only remedy was that the people themselves must come forward and make some kind of provision for the relief of unemployment.

Lala Ramsarandas said that the question of starting small industries to provide employment for young people should form the first consideration out of the grant of a crore for rural uplift. He also suggested reduction of taxation such as land revenue, canal rates, etc., and advised Government to start capital works as money was cheap.

LIBERAL SOCIALIST'S PLAN

Mr. P. N. Sapru describing himself as a Liberal Socialist, advocated a scheme of planned economy for which the help and initiative of the Central Government was of the utmost importance.

Mr. Sapru wanted retrenchment of all services to suit India's capacity and urged that Government should adopt a more sympathetic attitude towards the spirit underlying the resolution.

INDIA GOVT.'S FEAT.

Mr. Mitchell, Secretary to the Industries Department, repelled the charge of want of sympathy with the economic position. Government were well aware of distress in the villages and towns and among the educated unemployed. This however, was due to maladjustment of the economic machinery. The world had gone off its head and there were talks of inflation and deflation and prohibition of imports, etc. One thing the Government of India had done was to keep its head above water, balance the budget and maintain the credit of the banks. This was a remarkable achievement which very few countries in the world could lay claim to (Applause).

Mr. Jagadish Prasad had referred to several schemes and Mr. Chari wanted Government to relieve of unemployment which existed amonf four crores. If every individual of the four crores was given Rs. 20 per mensem it would amount to eight crores monthly. Where was this to come from?

Lala Ramsarandas:—Borrow, as money is cheap.

GOVT.'S EYE ON CREDIT

Mr. Mitchell:—Money may be there, but it is not available. Is there any country in the world which has successfully promoted large scheme of borrowing and thereby relieved unemployment? And if India borrow money now for this purpose it is the next generation of taxpayers who will have to pay interest on it. Government policy is to give industries such encouragement as it could without destroying India's credit.

Proceeding Mr. Mitchell took three industries, namely, Factories, Mines and Railways, and said the peak figure of employment in 1929 in all these was two and a half million. Since then there had been successive drops, bringing the total figure

(Continued in Col. 2).

HALF PRICE HALF PRICE

TONICS ARE EXPENSIVE

and especially those which are really good ones. But the best of them prepared by Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya, K. V., V.Bh., inventor of Amritdhara can be had

NOW AT HALF PRICE

uptil the 31st of March as the Pharmacy allows 50 per cent. reductions in the prices of all the medicines and books and 25 per cent. for Amritdhara and its compounds during the month of March every year

USE THE FOLLOWING

DATTA MAKARADHWAJ VATI No. 3 — Rejuvenator, aphrodisiac, cardiac and brain tonic, improves retentative power and stimulates nerve-centres. Usual Price Rs. 4 for 8 Pills.

DATTA YAKUTI — A marvellous all round tonic for the heart, brain, nerves, stomach and the generative instinct. Tones up dejected spirits, builds the emaciated and stimulates romance into the heart of the cold-blooded. Usual Price Rs. 2 per tola.

TILA No. 14. — Matchless in rejuvenating degenerated nerves by local application. Usual Price Rs. 6 per bottle.

Telegraphic Address:—Amritdhara Lahore. Postal Address:—Amritdhara Lahore.

THE MANAGER, THE AMRITDHARA PHARMACY, AMRITDHARA BUILDINGS, AMRITDHARA ROAD, AMRITDHARA POST OFFICE, 5, LAHORE.

EXCESSIVE RATE OF WHARFAGE

Berar Chamber Of Commerce Protests

D. T. M. ASSURES REDUCTION

The Secretary of the Berar Chamber of Commerce, writes:—

Excessive rate of Wharfage and the short time allowed before charging the Wharfage were a standing grievance of the Akola Merchants against the G. I. P. Railways.

Since 1924 the Wharfage charges at Akola has been one anna per maund per day while on all other stations in C. P. and Berar it is 2 pies. Here the free time allowed was 48 hours, while at other places it is 3 days. The consequence of which was that the Akola merchants have been paying about Rs. 50,000 per year for the last 10 years as Wharfage.

BERAR CHAMBER'S AGITATION

The Berar Chamber of Commerce has been agitating about this unjustifiable charge for the last 8 months and had great deal of correspondence with the Railway authorities. The Chamber is glad to announce that ultimately the Railway authorities have realised the unjustifiable nature of this charge and have decided to meet the demands of the Chamber in this connection.

D. T. M. MEETS CHAMBER

On Sunday, the 10th instant the Divisional Traffic Manager, Nagpur of the G. I. P. Railway was here to discuss with the representatives of the Chamber and other merchants the excessive Wharfage Charge question. The meeting continued for over three hours.

Mr. R. N. Jha, the Secretary of the Berar Chamber of Commerce, and other merchants met the D. T. M. and discussed with him for three hours and could convince him also regarding the unjustifiable nature of the excessive Wharfage.

D. T. M.'S ASSURANCE

The D. T. M. agreed and assured that he would recommend as a measure of trial for one year the reduction of Wharfage Charges and extension of time at Akola and the necessary changes in the Rules will soon be made.

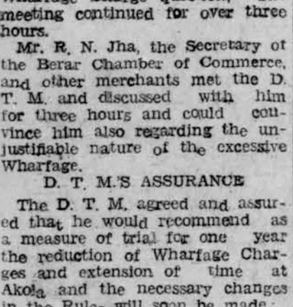
A Peshawar message says it is proposed to establish one more dispensaries in rural areas in 1935-36. The villages where this dispensary will be located has not been selected yet. The total cost of the proposal as included in the Budget Estimates for 1935-36 amounts to Rs. 4,101 and the recurring expenditure in future years will be Rs. 2,788. A sum of Rs. 10,300 is required for its building.

Colonel W. H. Roberts has been appointed as Chief Engineer, Northern Command, India, with effect from December next.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday Mrs. Amiyabala Devi "Amiya-Kutir," Dinajpur (Bengal).



Rheumatism
Sore legs
Skin diseases
Arterio-Sclerosis

Corrupt blood again

At the outset of most diseases you will find this cause: corrupt blood. The sleeplessness, headaches and giddiness of arterio-sclerosis, gout, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gravel, nephritis, skin diseases, all those ills are due to it. It causes the varicose ulcers which follow varicose veins and phlebitis. To it are lastly due the most severe diseases of women. But why submit to those sufferings since science has created RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER. The healing power of RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER, the perfect blood corrector, works genuine miracles vouched for by the whole medical body.

RICHELET Laboratories, 6, rue de Belfort, BAYONNE (B.-P.) France. To be had everywhere, or from the sole agents: RICHELET Agency, P. O. Box 817—Bombay.

The Bombay Women's Council were "At Home" to Madame Halide Edib on Tuesday. Lady Brabourne is seen chatting with her.

M.L.C.'s Criticise Govt. House Expenditure

BUT WITHDRAW ALL CUT MOTIONS

Bell Promises Restoration Of Cut In Allowances

Owing to races on Wednesday, the Bombay Legislative Council met from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and discussed cut motions of the Government House Expenditure and restoration of cuts in the allowances of the M. L. C.'s.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale (Nominated non-official) moved a cut of Rs. 100 under the head of General Administration. Mr. Bakhale wanted to know as to what reduction was made in the household expenditure of the Government House after Sir Frederick Sykes, the ex-Governor of Bombay assured the House two years ago that he was considering the question of reducing the expenditure of the household expenditure of the Government House. Mr. Bakhale said the council was not informed as to what expenditure was reduced. On the other hand, an A. D. C. was appointed in addition to the present staff.

WHY NOT AN INDIAN?

Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed observed that if it was necessary to appoint an A. D. C., the appointment should have been of an Indian.

Hon. Khan Bahadur D. C. Cooper (Finance Member) said the work of the Government House had increased, and therefore a new A. D. C. was appointed. The appointment solely vested with the governor.

The motion was withdrawn.

BAND ESTABLISHMENT

Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni (Poona) then moved another token motion for the reduction of expenditure on the band establishment in the Government House.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale and Mr. L. R. Gokhale supported the motion.

Khan Bahadur D. C. Cooper said in 1925-26 a reduction of Rs. 9,000 had been made in the Band Establishment and a similar reduction in 1932-33. In 1929-30 the expenditure was Rs. 69,000, in 1932-33 Rs. 41,000 and in 1934-35 Rs. 40,000. The expenditure he said compared favourably with Bengal and Madras. At one time the Band consisted of 26 sergeants which was now reduced 12, 1 director and 7 servants.

The cut motion was withdrawn.

Rao Bahadur Kulkarni then moved another motion to reduce the total demand of Rs. 10,00,500 under the "Heads of Provinces" by Rs. 100.

Mr. Kulkarni said the items of sumptuary allowance of the Governor was rather high as compared with other provinces. He quoted figures for 1932-33 to show that Bombay had Rs. 25,000 against Rs. 18,000 of Madras, Rs. 12,000 of Punjab and Rs. 6,000 of U. P.

Khan Bahadur Cooper said out of the sum of Rs. 10,00,500, a sum of Rs. 6,77,200 was non-votable. The amount of Rs. 10,00,500 consisted of the salary of the governor, Rs. 1,19,500 sumptuary allowance of the governor Rs. 25,000, Staff and household Rs. 5,23,000, expenditure from contract allowance Rs. 1,08,000, tour expenses Rs. 92,000 and executive council Rs. 1,33,000. He pointed out that Bombay was the Gateway of India, and as such the Governor had to entertain distinguished persons passing through Bombay.

The cut motion was withdrawn.

Mr. G. S. Gangoli then moved a cut of Rs. 100 under the demand of Rs. 1,19,800 under the head of "Legislative Bodies."

Mr. Gangoli complained that although two years ago his resolution to hold three sessions of the Legislative Council had been passed, it had not been given effect to so far. The two sessions held now were too long and inconvenienced the councillors coming from Dharwar, Kanara and Sind. Besides, the Council met from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. which deprived the members of their evening walk and exercises.

RESTORE M. L. C.'S. CUTS

Mr. R. R. Bakhale supported the motion and said many non-official bills remained undisposed of, owing to the two sessions. He also said the allowance to the members should be restored to Rs. 10 as before instead of Rs. 3 as at present and equip the Council Library with reports and proceedings of other legislature. The Bombay Legislative Council Library he said was the poorest in the country.

Hon. Mr. R. D. Bell (Home Member) in replying said the question of restoration of allowances to the hon. members will be considered along with restoration of other cuts to the local bodies.

The council then adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day.

DIABETES TREATMENT

Madras Research Workers' Discovery May Lead To Further Developments

MADRAS, March 13.

An important discovery that will place the treatment of diabetes on a rational basis, has just been made.

Dr. K. Venkatachelam, a Research worker in the Madras Medical College, who has been working on the functions of the glands of internal secretion in the human body, now comes out with an astonishing demonstration that diabetes is due to the failure of some internal secretion of the sex glands.

The prevailing idea among the scientists concerning diabetes is that it is a disease of the pancreas. They believe that when the internal secretion of the pancreas is deficient, the sugar in the blood stream is not properly oxidized, resulting in the collection of sugar in too large a quantity.

The result of the discovery is stated to be that in so far as the application of "insulin" the well-known specific for diabetes is concerned, the situation will be completely changed.

The administration of extracts of sex glands, it is pointed out, may in the circumstances, prove to be a radical cure for the disease, and a real advance in the treatment of diabetes.—United Press.

An Ajmer message says Mr. Said Razmi, Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Member A. I. C. C. and the president of the Congress Muslim Party, has resigned the P. C. C. secretaryship on the ground that prominent Congress workers are not taking interest in Congress work.

A. I. S. A. PLANS NEW KHADI DRIVE

Leaders To Undertake Propaganda

WARDHA(ANJ, March 12.

The General Secretary, A.I.S.A., has issued the following to the Press:—

The Council of the A.I.S.A. held its meeting at Wardha on the 10th, 11th and 12th instant. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Mr. Satish Chandra Das Gupta, Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Mr. Narayana Murti and Mr. Jerajani were present. Acharya Kirpalani and Messrs. Gopabandhu Chowdhary, Sri Krishna Das Jaju, N. Narayan and S. S. Deshpande came by invitation and attended the meeting.

Although Mahatma Gandhi did not attend the meeting, the members held consultations with him on all important matters.

PROVINCIAL ORGANISATIONS

For the better development of Khadi work in different provinces agents have been appointed to assist the work of various branches. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has kindly agreed to be the agent for Gujarat, Mr. Gopalbandhu Chowdhary for Utkal, Mr. Jaju for Maharashtra and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has been requested to be the agent for Tamil Nad, while Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram has been appointed Secretary for the Sind Branch.

MAGANLAL MUSEUM

To help the decision arrived at by the A.I.V.I.A. to create Maganlal Memorial Museum at Wardha the A.I.S.A. has decided to transfer donations amounting to Rs. 32,479-9-0 collected by it for this purpose.

LEADERS TO TOUR FOR KHADI

With a view to invigorate and push on Khadi work that is being carried on in the country, it has been decided to arrange for tours by important national leaders to visit and carry on Khadi propaganda in various provinces. Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Acharya Kirpalani have fixed up programmes to visit the Punjab, U.P., C.P., Maharashtra and Gujarat Provinces. It is expected that other leaders will join the programme and take up other provinces.

NEW SCHEMES UNDERTAKEN

Nowgong, District of Assam, offers considerable facilities for Khadi work and the Council has decided to make a beginning by sanctioning proposals of the work at Raha and Golaghat and the Jorhat Council has considered and sanctioned proposals of work submitted by the different branches for the current year. Considerable importance is attached to the self-sufficiency of the work and schemes of work on these lines for Anantapur (?) in C.P., Amreli in Kathiawar and Vanasthali in Rajasthan were considered and a sum of Rs. 8,000 has been sanctioned. The Council has also decided to further develop work in the C.P. (Hindustani) and to this end has authorised Mr. Jaju, the agent of the Maharashtra branch, to organise work in that province and for this a sum of Rs. 35,000 has been sanctioned by way of investment.

There is considerable scope for woollen work in Sind which has till now been carried on by the Gandhi Ashram, Gadro, on behalf of the Thar Parker Relief Committee and the Committee has decided to transfer the Ashram to A.I.S.A. with a view to further development and the A.I.S.A. has taken it up and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 12,500 by way of additional investment for the work of the Ashram. The woollen work of the Srinagar Branch of Kashmere is steadily progressing and to meet the growing demand of its producers arrangements have been made to extend its operations by providing facilities to the extent of Rs. 50,000.

In busy seasons Kashmere work was being carried on as a part of the Bombay Branch but a separate branch has now been constituted for Kashmere from the 1st of April, 1935.—A.P.

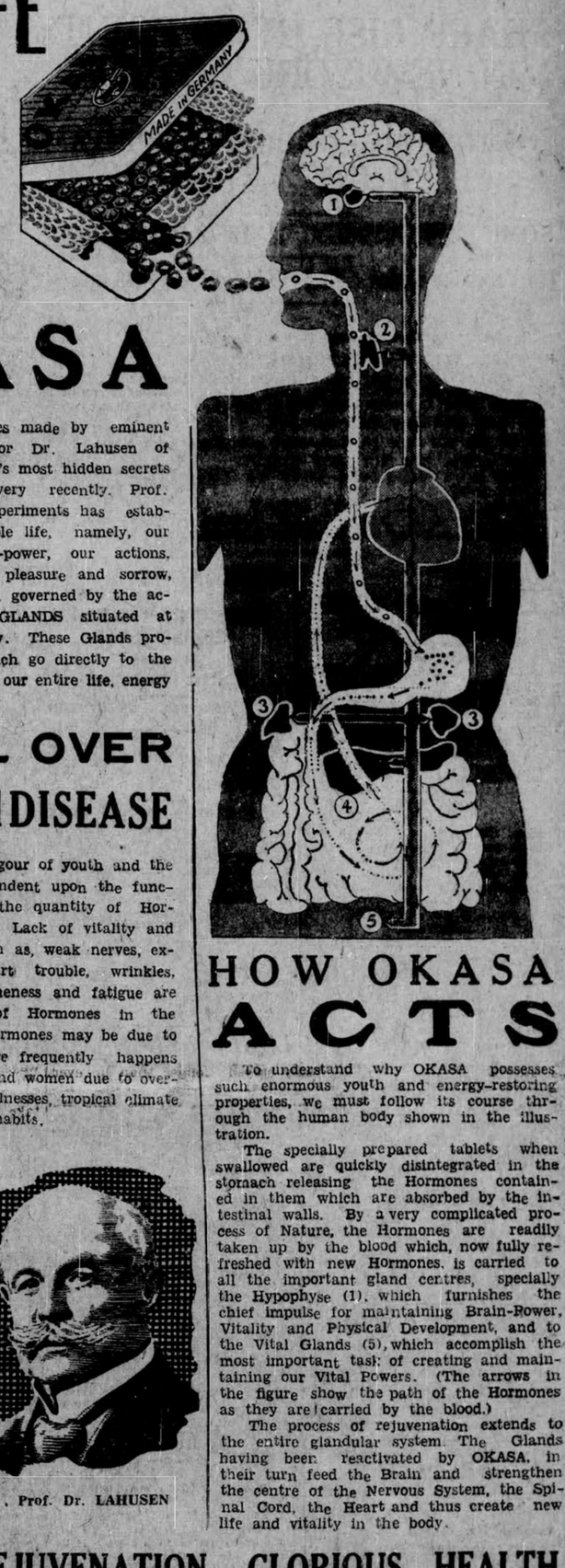
NEW LIFE

TO EVERY

VITAL ORGAN

WITH

OKASA



The Biological researches made by eminent scientists, specially Professor Dr. Lahusen of Berlin, have revealed Nature's most hidden secrets unknown to the World till very recently. Prof. Lahusen after exhaustive experiments has established the fact that our whole life, namely, our intelligence, memory, will-power, our actions, feelings of love and hatred, pleasure and sorrow, anger and irritability are all governed by the activity of small Cells called GLANDS situated at different centres of the body. These Glands produce fluids (Hormones) which go directly to the blood and are the source of our entire life, energy and vitality.

CONTROL OVER HEALTH and DISEASE

Health and disease, vigour of youth and the senility of Old Age are dependent upon the functioning of the Glands and the quantity of Hormones present in the blood. Lack of vitality and other common ailments, such as, weak nerves, excitability, neurasthenia, heart trouble, wrinkles, grey hair, feeling of tiresomeness and fatigue are all due to the insufficiency of Hormones in the blood. This decrease of Hormones may be due to natural Old Age or, as more frequently happens even among younger men and women due to overwork, malnutrition, long illnesses, tropical climate and above all to excessive habits.

Based on these researches Dr. Lahusen made his epoch-making discovery of the well-known GLAND - HORMON Compound "OKASA" which is now recognized throughout the world as the zenith of scientific achievement. The undisputed success of OKASA treatment is corroborated by thousands of men and women who are daily using this preparation with amazing results of prompt and lasting rejuvenation.

Prof. Dr. LAHUSEN

HOW OKASA ACTS

To understand why OKASA possesses such enormous youth and energy-restoring properties, we must follow its course through the human body shown in the illustration.

The specially prepared tablets when swallowed are quickly disintegrated in the stomach releasing the Hormones contained in them which are absorbed by the intestinal walls. By a very complicated process of Nature, the Hormones are readily taken up by the blood which, now fully refreshed with new Hormones, is carried to all the important gland centres, specially the Hypophyse (1), which furnishes the chief impulse for maintaining Brain-Power, Vitality and Physical Development, and to the Vital Glands (5), which accomplish the most important task: of creating and maintaining our Vital Powers. (The arrows in the figure show the path of the Hormones as they are carried by the blood.)

The process of rejuvenation extends to the entire glandular system. The Glands having been reactivated by OKASA, in their turn feed the Brain and strengthen the centre of the Nervous System, the Spinal Cord, the Heart and thus create new life and vitality in the body.

COMPLETE REJUVENATION, GLORIOUS HEALTH, FRESH ENERGY, and INCREASED VITALITY

are the natural results of using OKASA. The remarkable efficacy of this unique Hormone product in restoring lost vitality, checking premature old age and nervous breakdown and strengthening the Brain, the Heart and Memory, is so certain and definite, that to laymen it is nothing less than a miracle. But those, who can follow the explanation given above can easily understand that the secret of OKASA lies in the nourishment it supplies simultaneously to the Brain, the Nerves and the Glands and all the other important organs of the body.

FOR SPECIAL ATTENTION

LOOK FOR THIS RED BAND

SIGN OF "SPECIAL OKASA" FOR THE TROPICS.

Okasa is a delicate Hormone preparation and must be used AS FRESH AS POSSIBLE. To derive the utmost and promptest benefits, be sure to get from your Chemists the latest OKASA, specially prepared for the Tropical climate. OKASA WITH THE RED BAND.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING CHEMISTS.

For Fresh Supply and exhaustive Literature on OKASA write to:—

OKASA Co. Berlin (INDIA) Ltd. 12 Rampart Row, Fort, P. O. Box. No. 396 BOMBAY.

OK. 164

Latest Commercial News

SHARP RISE OF 23 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Crossrates Show Slightly Better Tone

SOME IMPROVEMENT IN BULLION PRICES

Wheat Quiet But Tin Very Steady

BOMBAY, March 13

On Wednesday, cross rates ruled slightly better.

NEW YORK COTTON OPENS FIRM

New York cotton opened firm on account of the assurance of Senator Smith that the Government's cotton policy and the control of crop will be continued. Prices thereafter eased slightly but finally closed firm.

GOLD AND SILVER PRICES IMPROVE

London gold and silver prices registered some improvement to-day.

WHEAT QUIET BUT TIN VERY STEADY

Wheat was quiet but steady. Rubber and Jute were unchanged but tin was very steady.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES VERY ACTIVE

The London Stock Exchange displayed quiet but steady undertone. Giltedged securities were very active with good transactions.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Mar 13

Previous closing	11.03
To-day's opening	11.20
Difference	+17
To-day's closing	11.26
Difference	+23

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Mar 13

Previous closing	6.32
To-day's opening	6.38
Difference	+06
To-day's closing	6.38
Difference	+06

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 229

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar 13

Feeling of uncertainty and lack of confidence which pervaded last two days appeared to have dissipated. Senator Smith's assurance that the President would make a statement to-day reiterating that there will be no change in the Government's cotton policy and control of the crop contributed to the already improved position and the market opened at 11.20 for May delivery i.e. 17 points higher than the previous closing and after little variation, prices of May delivery touched 11.22 on trade replacement buying.

The market however gave way touching 11.11 May delivery.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.26 with a rise of 23 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar 13

The following were the opening ranges

May (11.14/11.12) 11.21/11.20
July (11.17/11.13) 11.26/11.24
October (11.74/11.63) 11.90/11.89

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar 13

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.47) 6.45
American July (6.40) 6.38
Egyptian March (8.09) 8.09
Egyptian July (8.06) 8.05

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar 13

10-45 p m

Broach cotton April-May moved between Rs 226-8 and Rs 227 at night The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 226-8 with New York futures about 13 points up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar 13

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65/6, 72/8 and 72/13 and closed at Rs. 65/7, 72/3 and 72/15, on better London advices.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 36/8/3, 36/8/9 and 36/10/0 and closed quiet at Rs. 36/8/3, 36/8/9 and 36/10. Wheat quiet 4/3/3, 4/3/9, linseed 6/7/9, 6/12/3.

LITTLE ACTIVITY IN JUTE SHARES

CALCUTTA, March 13

In Jutes to-day very little activity was observed. In Coals no change took place. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous there was no special feature. Electricals and Sugars were slightly enquired. Government securities were steady at the decline. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 96/2; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 108/9; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 116/15.

Railways: Howrah Sheakhala Light 58.

Cottons: Muir Mills ordy 360 small lots.

Coals: New Manbhoom 66; Rewa coalfields 14/14; South Karanpura 5/12; West Jamuria 12/10.

Jutes: Anglo India 535/8 small lots; Chitavalsah ordy 33 ex div; Olive ordy 36/7; Howrah 62/12; Kamarhatty 619; National 26/14; New Central 421 small lot; Nuddea 70 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Reliance Firebricks 11; Bengal Telephone ordy 18/8; Jubulpore electric 13/8; Mirzapore electric 6/12; Rawalpindi electric 24/4; Upper Jumna electric 12/14; United Provinces electric 162; Bengal Iron 4/8; Britannia Engineering 1/1; Delhi Flour ordy 5/4; B I Corporation ordy 3/3 cum div; Midnapore Zemindary 72/8; Balrampore Sugar 22/2; Basti Sugar 238/8, Cawnpore Sugar ordy 35/8 ex div small lots; Carew and Co 21; Murree Brewery 203/8, New Savan 13/4; Punjab Sugar Mills ordy 316; Rohtas Sugar 13/8 cum div.

Teas: Dehra Dun 100 ex div.

Debentures: 7 per cent 1926/27/36; Chitavalsah Jute Mills 103/4; 7 per cent 1934/36/38; Loobah Tea Co 100/8 small lot.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Mar 13

Previous closing	4.75
To-day's opening	4.74 7/16
To-day's closing	4.74 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Mar 13

Previous closing	4.73 7/8
To-day's opening	4.74 1/4
To-day's closing	4.74 3/8
Difference	—.03 1/2

FRANC RATE

London, Mar 13

Previous closing	71.31
To-day's opening	71.37
To-day's closing	71.51
Difference	+.20

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar 13

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.74-1/4 but later declined sharply to 4.73-7/8 but the decline was not maintained long and gradually rose to 4.74-3/8 which was the closing rate.

Franc opened at 71.37 and gradually rose to 71.40 and finally closed at 71.51.

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar 13

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	27 3/16d.	27 5/16d
Spot	27 1/4d.	27 7/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Mar 13

Gold per ounce (£7-7-6) £7-8-0

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar 13

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.) 11/16 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Mar 13

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.40 3/4) 5.39 1/8
New York on Bombay	(36.05) 35.80
Berlin on Bombay	(0.88 1/2) 0.88 3/4
London on Shanghai	(1-7 3/8) 1-7 1/4
London on Milan	(56.87) 56.68
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8

The 12th session of the All-India Arorbans Conference will be held at Fazilka on the 27th and 28th of April, 1935. The Hon. Dr. Sir Gokul Chand Narang, Minister of Local Self-Government, Punjab, will preside over the opening session of the Conference. Mehta Jaimni has been elected as Chairman of the Reception Committee.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar 13

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May at 58-1/4, July 60-3/4 and October 62-7/8 Trading was sluggish owing to the absence of interest.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar 13

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 93-1/2. Prices improved on commission house buying.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar 13

The following were the rates at 3 30 p m.

METALS

Tin (£218 3/4 buyers £219 sellers; Irregular) £219 buyers £219 1/4 sellers Very steady.

Lead £10 5/16 buyers £10 3/8 sellers. Barely steady) £10 1/2 buyers £10 9/16 sellers Very steady

Electrolytic Copper (£31 to £31 1/2) £31 to £31 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-9 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-8) 2-8

JUTE

Crop March-April (£17) £17 buyers
Dunlop March (£19 1/4 sellers) £19 1/4
Lightning March (£18 sellers) £18

RUBBER

Spot (5 7/8) 5 7/8 paid and buyer
April-June (6 1/4) 6 1/4 paid and buyer

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb. (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 7/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£11 3/16 sellers) £11 1/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£9 1/4 sellers) £9 3/16 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal March (£14 3/16 sellers) £14 1/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Mar 13

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 9 a.m.	6 7 9
Rates at 12 noon	6 8 0
Rates at 3 p.m.	6 7 9
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 7 9
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 7 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 13

	Rs. a p
Wheat May	4 3 3
Wheat September	4 3 9
Linseed May	6 7 9
Linseed September	6 12 3

The tone was quiet.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Mar 13

Australian offerings were very small Merinos were 5 per cent lower. Cross breds were at par or 10 per cent lower.

Greasy lower (0-6 1/2) 0-5
Greasy higher (1-2 3/4) 1-2
Scoured lower (0-10) 0-9
Scoured higher (1-9 1/2) 1-6 1/2

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Mar. 12.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotation of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. A.	9
Amer. Forn Power Com.	2 1/2
Amer. Forn Power 7 p.c. P	17
Electric Bond Common	4 1/2
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	38
Consolidated Gas	16 1/2
Columbia Gas	4
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. A.	38
American Tel. and Tel.	106
Western Union Telg.	21 1/2
Radio Corp.	4
Chesapeake and Ohio	37
New York Central	12 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	8 1/2
Erie R. R.	8
Pennsylvania R. R.	17
Union Pacific R. R.	84
Great North Pfd.	10
National Distillers	25
Hiram Walker	26
Amr. Tobacco B.	79
Canadian Pacific	10
Radio B. Pfd.	35
U. S. Rubber	9
Bethelehem Steel	23
United States Steel	29 1/4
American Smelting	33
Int. Nickel of Canada	22 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	2
Kennecott Copper	15
Cerro de Pasco Copper	41
International Harvester	35
Ford Motors of Canada A	25
General Motor	27
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	21
St. Oil of N. J	36
Atlantic Refining	21
Socony	11 1/4
Plymouth Oil	7
American Radiator	11
Eaton Mfg.	17
Chase Bank	20 1/2
National City Bank	18 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	300
Celanese Corp. of Amr	22
General Foods	33
National Dairy	15
Du Pont de Nemours	84
Goodyear Tyres	17
Allis Chalmers	12

Total business 1 million.
Market heavy and lower.

INVESTMENT DEMAND FOR GILTEDGED SECURITIES

INDIAN LOANS STRENGTHEN SUBSTANTIALLY

Small Advance In Cotton

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 13

On the Stock Exchange, increased holdings of high class securities revealed in clearing banks' monthly returns, coupled with further encouraging British revenue returns stimulated investment demand for giltedged securities including Indian Loans which strengthened substantially; otherwise apart from some interest in leading industrials markets generally remained very quiet.

In Commodities rubber recovered from yesterday's setback and Cotton slightly advanced.

Sterling made a moderate recovery but business was small.

Domestic uncertainty in Wall Street restrained initiative.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Mar 13

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £95 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Wednesday, March 6, £94 1/2
Thursday, March 7, £94 3/4
Friday, March 8, £95 1/2
Monday, March 11 £95
Tuesday, March 12 £95 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar 13

3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were quiet but the undertone was favourable. Industrials in general were very steady. Giltedgeds were a prominent feature.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 5/8) £85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 1/4) £106 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 5/8) £112 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 3/8) £118 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106) £106 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 1/4) £115 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share 4 1/2) 6 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 3) dol 3
Musical Industries (30-3) 29-9
Princhin Johnson (42-4 1/2) 42-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical (36-10 1/2) 36-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (7-7 1/2) 7-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (102-6) 101-9
Realisation 1930 (91-0) 91-0
Dunlop Rubber (49-0) 49-0
University Ordinary (37-0) 27-0
Ford Motors (31-4 1/2) 31-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless (6 1/8) 6 1/8
British American Tobacco (115-7 1/2) 115-7 1/2
Camera A (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (133-1 1/2) 132-6
P and O S N Co Defd (15-6) 15-6
Distillers (90-6) 91-0
Bredrurd Dyers (8-3) 8-3
British Celonese (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-6) 65-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (50-6) 50-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-9) 7-9
Western Ltd Ordinary (9-6) 9-6
Inter Nickels (24) 24
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-3) 6-3
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£49 3/4) £49 3/4
L M S Ford (£17 1/2) £17 1/2
L N E R Defd. (£5 5/8) £5 5/8
Southern Dutch (£21 1/4) £21 1/4
Landing Pass 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £134 1/2
London Board G Stock (£98) £98

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (286-3) 287-6
Goddar New (201-3) 206-3
Moddar New (80-7 1/2) —
Sub Nigel (277-6) 282-6
Spring Mines (196-3) 197-6
Union Corporation (150-9) 156-3

ASSEMBLY ELECTION DISPUTE

Inquiry Into Goswami's Complaint

CALCUTTA, March 13

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor General under the Legislative Assembly Electoral rules to hear the objections raised by Mr. T. C. Goswami against the election of Doctor P. N. Banerjee from the Calcutta Suburban non-Mahomedan Constituency met to-day.

Mr. Goswami disputed the validity of the order of the Returning Officer rejecting his nomination paper with that of the Electoral Roll. Mr. Goswami also contended that Dr. Banerjee is uneligible for election under Rule 6 (1) of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules.

The hearing was adjourned till March, 27.—United Press.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Mar 13

3-30 p m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£84)	£84
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£95)	£95
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£114 1/2)	1950/55 £114
4 per cent Indian (£108 1/2)	1948-53 £108 3/4
5 per cent Indian (£117 1/2)	1942-47 (£116)
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (£104 1/2)	1954-58 £105

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110) £110

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2
Donaro Tea (40-7 1/2) 41-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (31-3) 31-3

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£15) £15

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-3) 21-3
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-3) 29-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (58-9) 58-3
Burma Corporation (8-4 1/2) 8-6
Rio Tintos (£14 1/2) £14 1/4
East Rand Proprietary (53-3) 53-6
Rand Mines (157-6) 160-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (36-10 1/2) 36-10 1/2
Anglo Persian (48-1 1/2) 47-6
Burma Oil (73-9) 73-9
Mexican Eagle (5-9) unquoted.
Shell Transport (48-1 1/2) 48-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£19) £19

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar 13

General Motors (dol 27 7/8) dol 26 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 9 1/8) dol 8
U S Steel Common (dol 29 3/4) dol 29 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 79) unquoted.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, March 13.

S.S. Havana Maru, Capt. S. Ishu, (Agents: O S Kaisha), from Singapore via Colombo.

S.S. Rheem, Capt. C. Smith, (Agents: Standard Vacuum Oil Co.), from Bahrein.

S.S. Liebenfels, Capt. E. Ihlifeld, (Agents: Lionel Edward Ltd.), from Hamburg via Verawal.

S.S. Clamber Hall, Capt. L. Spence (Agents: Madhavlal & Co.), from Calcutta.

S.S. Celebes Maru, Capt. A. I. Kezoe, (Agents: O S Kaisha), from Karachi.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, March 13.

S.S. Ginyo Maru, Capt. Y. Moroki, (Agents: N Y Kaisha) for Kobe via Colombo.

S.S. Wichita, Capt. J V Redmond, (Agents: Lionel Edward Ltd.) for Calcutta via Colombo.

S.S. Rheem, Capt. C. Smith, (Agents: Standard Vaccum Oil Co.) for Yokohama.

S.S. Bankura, Capt. S. G. Slowcomb, (Agents: Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.) for Basra via Coast Ports.

S.S. British Aviator, Capt. J S Davies, (Agents: Anglo-Persian Oil Co.) for Abadan.

S.S. Hatimura, Capt. S. G. Crome, (Agents: Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.) for Bedi Bunder via Bhavnagar.

S.S. Victoria, Capt. E. Macaluso, (Agents: Lloyd Triestino), for Genoa via Aden.

LOADING

Bombay, March. 13.

S.S. Strathnaver for Australian Ports via Colombo.

OPPOSITION ATTACK ON FINANCE BILI

(Continued from page 4).

unemployment as had happened in the case of sugar industry. The only effective remedy was planning or New Deal as it was called in America (Finance Member: Russia).

The speaker: Yes, minus rejection of God and their violence and with a little strictness of marriage.

NATIONAL SOCIALISM

Pandit Pant added that if the Finance Member had his Government were not equal to the task, they should make way for others. If national socialism was the best remedy, why not use it? India had plenty of iron, coal and copper and if she had swaraj, she would launch a scheme of national reconstruction and if for that purpose a hundred crores were necessary, it could be raised. At present 70 per cent was the indirect incidence of taxation and if the Finance Member had regard for the salt of India he ate, he should abolish the salt duty and raise the minimum taxable income to 2,000, especially as in India allowance was not made for marriages and for children. Government was spending millions of rupees on broadcasting, yet they did not cheapen the postcard and letter rate to give people the benefit of civilisation. He urged cheaper postage and suggested that financial provision could be made, firstly because there would be a larger income than had been estimately, secondly, they expected railways to contribute 6 crores besides 27 crores of arrears, thirdly, he wished to raise the limit of deposits in the Savings Bank, which would dispense with the need of raising large loans and also enable Government to repay sterling loans borrowed at higher rates; fourthly, he wished a higher rate of tax imposed on unearned income like interest; fifthly he suggested a higher rate of taxation on company profits above six per cent.

RECONSTRUCTION LOAN?

Concluding he put in a vigorous plea for raising a loan for reconstruction purposes in India, which would give employment and increase the wealth of the country.

Finally he quoted from Slater's book on recovery, which pleaded for courageous leadership and ended his speech amid applause.

IS GOLD COMMODITY?

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed was happy that this was the first occasion when no new proposal was made for taxation.

The speaker dealt with gold export and said confusion in the Finance Member's argument arose because Sir James Grigg called gold a commodity, whereas every other country called it means to stabilize the exchange and regulate prices. The same mistake was made in the case of silver on which even the remaining duty of two annas should be abolished. Sir James Grigg had admitted the use of silver for controlling exchange by starting the Silver Redemption Fund. He wanted the Finance Member to follow the example of his predecessor and tell the House the manner in which Government used 220 crores of exported gold for strengthening India's financial position and asked why the Finance Member failed to use it for converting sterling loan into rupee loan.

REACHED MAXIMUM TAXABLE CAPACITY

The speaker said that India had reached the maximum taxable capacity and Government had been trying by hook or by crook to get money. He estimated that since 1929-30 the income of the Indian people had diminished by 800 crores yearly. The Indian people paid an invisible tax of four annas in the rupee, which every earning person spent for maintaining his unemployed relations and friends. In other countries the state paid out of direct taxes for unemployment relief. As for industries the Fiscal Commission report had become obsolete and the occasion required not only protection of big industries but protection of small industries against bigger industries. The speaker expressed the opinion that the only method to raise prices was to devalue the rupee. He welcomed the creation of the Central Advisory Board of Education and wanted the Government of India to spend a portion of the income on promoting education.

Sir N. N. Sircar said that Government did not wish to oppose the desire of the Muslim members of the House not to sit on Friday next on account of Haji Akbar but hoped that members would by sitting late to-morrow finish the business this week.

Dr. Ziauddin, Maulana Saifdaudi and Pandit Pant objected to the curtailment of members right to speak on the Finance Bill.

The President announced that the House would sit late to-morrow and if the motion for consideration of the bill be not finished by to-morrow evening, consideration be taken up on 21st inst.

Mr. Hockenhull put forward the case of Assam for a subvention. He said that Assam's financial embarrassments were real and not due to their temporary inability to balance the budget.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. B. Das on a point of order pointed out that most of Government Members and Secretaries were not present to take note of the criticism.

The President agreed that it was not fair for Government Members to be absent.

Government whips, thereupon, brought the members into the House.

DUTT ON ORDINANCES

Mr. Akhilchandra Dutt (Deputy President) said that the present Finance Bill was an offshoot of the Finance Bill of 1931. The country was passing through a period of emergency both in the sphere of politics and finance. They had emergency laws beginning with ordinances most of which had been consolidated into statutes. In the sphere of finance, emergency legislation started in 1931 and was renewed periodically. This had meant a total increase of 67 per cent of duty for revenue purposes and not protective duty. It was high time that the Government examined the effects of these duties. He reminded Sir James Grigg that revenue was not everything and complained that the promise made by Sir George Schuster regarding surcharges had not been kept.

FICTITIOUS SURPLUS

The speaker was bound to admit that where taxes were not reduced, the surplus in the present budget must be regarded as a fictitious. The restoration of the pay cut and relief in incometax should not have been resorted to without taking off all surcharges. He criticised the high cost of administration and characterised the Government of India as a court of wards for the whole country and after eating up all revenues, nothing remained for the wards. This was a case of breach of trust. Mr. Dutt urged that if allotments were not made for the N.W.F.P. Civil Aviation broadcasting and restoration of cut, money could have been found for the entire abolition of the surcharges. As regards the future, he urged that some constructive proposals should be made. Last year they were asked to wait for the Bowley-Robertson report. Now they were informed that the report was not good. It appeared that Government was not keen about the matter at all. He pleaded for a bigger share for Bengal of the jute duty and reduction of postal rates.

"REDUCE SALT DUTY"

Mr. Nilkantha Das said that indirect tax and protective duty were responsible for reduction in the consumption of commodities. He urged the reduction of salt duty and tax on Kerosine to give relief to the poor.

Mr. Sadiq Ali said very few Muslims were being given opportunity to enter the services in the Central Provinces. Mohd. Ahmad Kazmi said the present Government was not a Government of the people by the people or even for the people.

Mr. Kazmi had not concluded when the President adjourned the House till to-morrow.—A.P.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA ABROAD

Protest Against Scandalous Film Shown In Europe

NEW DELHI, March 12.

Dr. Pramatha Banerjee, Member of Assembly, has tabled a short-notice question, asking if the Government's attention has been drawn to the letter from Mr. Subhas Bose in the course of which he says that a film called "Bengali" is being exhibited in Europe. In view of the fact that this film follows closely the film entitled "India Speaks," do the Government not consider this show as a part of propaganda against Indian people?

BRAINS BEHIND SCENE

In view of the scandalous nature of the film shows, will the Government enquire into the brains which are directing propaganda, and the money which is financing it? Will the Government consider the desirability of making representations to the Governments of the countries concerned to stop this anti-Indian propaganda?—United Press.

Realising In Mill Shares

Offerings Well Absorbed At The Decline

Cements Attractive

BOMBAY, March 13.

In sympathy with unexpected drastic fall in raw cotton prices, the Share Bazar opened quiet to-day with realising in mill shares. Other Industrial shares were also lower but the market well absorbed offerings and during andmiddle of to-day's one hour session, prices recorded some improvement from the opening level. Towards the close there was some long liquidation which had a depressing effect but the tone of the market was fairly good.

There was some forced liquidation by outside operators as overtrading in an uncertain market may result in huge losses. This selling met short covering and some buying. Contracts were passing in strong hands. Thus the market is getting rid of weak element and on any favourable development, prices will resume hardening tendency.

There is still some attraction for cement shares. Particularly Bundi shares are believed to show better results.

Century shares opened at Rs. 290 and after improving to Rs. 297 closed at Rs. 293|- Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 915 and after declining to Rs. 910 improved to Rs. 920 to close easy at Rs. 912. Kohinoor x.d. were steady at Rs. 218. Central India shares opened at Rs. 352 and after advancing to Rs. 360 closed at Rs. 357|- New Great shares opened at Rs. 173 and declined to Rs. 167.

Cement shares were steady. It is said that holders of Bundi shares are likely to get one Punjab per five shares. Bundi shares opened at Rs. 47|4 and after advancing to Rs. 48|10 declined to Rs. 47|8. Indian Cements opened at Rs. 457 and declined to Rs. 451. Punjabs were steady at Rs. 30-6.

Hydro-Electric shares were quiet with increased selling in Tata Power shares. It is said that there was some unloading by weak holders which in the absence of any buying prices declined to Rs. 1,675 from the opening level of Rs. 1,720.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened at Rs. 702 and advanced to Rs. 720 but later declined to Rs. 701|4. Ordinary shares fluctuated between Rs. 157|8 and Rs. 154|4.

Belapur Sugar shares again ruled very steady and after opening at Rs. 319 advanced to Rs. 324|- Bombay Burma shares were steady at Rs. 415|-.

TEXTILE MILLS.

BOMBAY, Mar. 13.

100 Ahm. Advance	310	0
500 Bom. Cotton	55	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	912	8
250 Bradbury	108	12
100 Century	293	12
100 Central India	357	8
100 Colaba	140	0
100 Coorla	117	8
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	390	0
1. E. D. Sassoon	0	4 0
100 Ewbky	120	0
100 Gokak	211	4
1000 Hindustan	1,885	0
100 Indore	92	8
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	77	8
100 Kohinoor	X.D. 218	12
250 Laxmi	750	0
100 Madhavji	12	8
250 Madras United	45	0
1000 Morarji	1360	0
250 Model	72	8
50 Mysore	108	12
200 New Great	167	8
100 Oosmanshahi	65	0
100 Phoenix	332	8
25 Sassoon Silk	39	0
1000 Sholapur	2600	0
50 Simplex	100	10
100 Swadeshi	218	12
100 Swan	77	8
25 Tata	20	8
500 Vishnu	1475	0
1000 Western	982	8

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	X.D. 102	8
25.50 Central	39	4
500 Imperial	1600	0
125-100 Imp. Cont.	397	8
50-100 India	123	8
6 Union	5	12

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	47	8
70 Gwalior	135	0
160 Indian	451	0
40 Katni Def.	1470	0
100 Katni Ord.	427	8
75 Okha	245	0
10 Punab	30	6
100 Shahabad	458	12
70 United	89	0

INSURANCE

14-100 Jupiter	13	4
15-74 New India	45	0
200 Oriental	4775	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	163	12
1000 Andhra Valley	1762	8
10 Ajmer	10	8
50 Bombay Tram	167	8
100 Bom Suburban	177	8
10 Broach	13	0
100 Karachi	230	0
100 Poona	217	8
100 Surat	198	2
100 Tata Hydro	176	14
1000 Tata Power	1675	0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	870	0
100 Amr. Patty	120	0
100 C. Province	89	0
100 Dhond Baramati	90	0
100 Gujarat	68	0
100 Mandhra Bhon	92	0
100 Pachora Jamner	92	8
100 Sara Sirajgunge	93	8
500 Tapty Vally	701	4

MININGS

10 Shivrapur	31	0
30 Tata Steel Defd.	701	4
75 Tata Steel Ord.	154	4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	190	0
50 Belapur Sugar	324	6
250 Bombay Steam	365	0
125 Bombay Burma	415	0
15 Bombay Burma Contry.	128	12
8sh. Bri. B. Petrol	3	10
50 Bombay Telephone	120	0
100 Ind. Bleaching	150	0
100 Ind. Radio Dfd.	540	0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	502	8
1000 Port Canning	605	0
15 Scindia	11	7
30 Tata Construction	82	8
25 Tata Oil	21	0

PREFERENCE.

7 p c Andhra Valley	1390	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	287	8
7 p.c. Bombay Tram.	82	0
5 p.c. Central India	530	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	133	12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	147	8
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	N 13	10
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	140	0
7½ p c Tata Power	1410	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	180	0
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172	0
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	14	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	860	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Mar. 13.

Century 290, 297, 295, 293
Bombay Dyeing 915, 910, 917, 921, 910, 912
Kohinoor X.D. 217, 220, 218
Central India 352, 360, 357
Simples 100, 97,102, 100/10
New Great 173, 167, 169, 167
Swadeshi 227, 220, 222, 218
Bundi 47|4, 47/8, 48/10, 48/2, 48/8, 48, 47/8
Indian Cement 457, 451
Punjab 30/4, 30/12, 30/6
Shahabad 457, 465, 462, 458
Andhra 1766, 1762
Tata Hydro 177/8, 176/14
Tata Power 1720, 1715, 1717, 1708 1690, 1677, 1672, 1675
Tram 167/8
Tata Steel Dfd. 702, 713, 711, 718, 713, 703, 701
Tata Steel Ord. 155, 157/8, 156, 154/12, 154/4.
Tata Steel 2nd P. 172
Bellapur 319, 325, 324
Bombay Steam 365
Bombay Burma 418, 415

PRESIDENT'S REASSURANCES

Overproduction Tells

Bombay, Mar. 13.

Messrs. Henry Davis Company have received the following Cahle advice from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Company:—

All American markets felt apathetic due lack of confidence presidents forthcoming reassurances ultimately constructive. Country facing over production most commodities and manufactures with consumers buying power not parallel. Business morale weakened by weight of code regulations. Result renewed selling of cotton and buyers withdrawing despite Washington report that Government will extend 12 cents loan for further six months if necessary copper conference proceedings held in greatest secrecy. Delicate situation due to overproduction.

WORLD'S SPINNERS' TAKINGS.

Total takings of American cotton by World's Spinners from the beginning of the season to March 9 are as under:—

(In thousands.)

	Season from 1st Aug. 1934-35	1933-34	1932-33
Great Britain	562	905	858
U.S.A., Canada, etc.	3283	3848	3691
Continent	1495	2770	2619
Japan, China, etc.	1153	1479	1562
Total	6493	9002	8730

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Mar. 13.

The local silver market was quiet but steady and prices fluctuated within a range. At the opening Fagan was quoted at Rs. 72/6 and prices advanced to Rs. 72/10 on scattered buying. Later on there was some liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 72/9. The gold market was quiet but steady.

Senator Thomas has reintroduced a Bill to give mandatory power to the Government to buy every month 50 thousand million ounces of silver.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	65	7	0
Fagan delivery	72	9	0
Chaitra delivery	72	14	0
Ready gold	36	8	0
Fagan delivery	36	8	0
Chaitra delivery	36	10	0

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Mar. 12.

March	59.00—.55
May	60.35+.37
July	60.70+.05

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Mar. 12.

New York silver prices were reduced by 1/8 cent to 58 5/8 cents.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, Mar. 13

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 96/1
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 96
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 108/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 108/9
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/12
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/12

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/13

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 100/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/12
4 per cent 1943 105/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 115/14
5 per cent 1939/44 108/2
5 per cent 1940/43 109/2
5 per cent 1935 101/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/8
5 per cent M Deb 1950 113/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 125/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 107

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 95/15 and improved to Rs. 96/2/6. Next settlement quotes one anna lower.

5 p.m.

In the afternoon the Securities market was weak. There was increased selling and 3 1/2 per cent paper closed at Rs. 95-14-6 while the next settlement was quoted at Rs. 95-15-6. London opening quotations were shillings 10 lower.

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON CONSUMPTION

Half Yearly Figures

The International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association state for the half year ending 31st January 1935, the world consumption increased by 400,000 bales. The consumption of American cotton decreased by over 1,000,000 bales, whereas the Indian increased by 600,000 bales. The figures are:—

Total consumption (excluding Germany) 12,207,000 bales against 12,534,000 bales (including Germany) on 31st January 1934.

The Indian consumption was 2,887,000 bales against 2,403,000 bales. The total world's mill stocks on the same date were 4,763,000 bales against 5,268,000 bales on 31st January 1934. According to Garside, the Russian production is as follows:—

	Bales.
Season 1932/1933	1,778,000
Season 1933/1934	1,889,000
Season 1934/1935	1,800,000

LONDON RUBBER

London, March 12

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. sellers 5-7/8.

LONDON METALS.

London, Mar. 12.

	£
Copper Braziers	41-1/4
Yellow Metal	34-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands.	11-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	218-1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Mar. 12.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe. parcels, April sellers 21/6.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, April sellers 21/10-1/2.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Nominal.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Mar. 12.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. March sellers 20/9.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 21/0.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 12-3-35	3982000	6590000
Receipts yesterday 12-3-35	5000	16000
Exports to date 12-3-35	3490000	5829000
Stock at Ports 8-3-35	2509000	3285000
Stock at Interior Towns 8-3-35	601000	1708000
Stock at Liverpool 8-3-35	859000	1065000
Visible Supply 8-3-35	5809000	7675000
Quantity in sight 8-3-35	6984000	10124000
Quantity out of sight 8-3-35	5493000	9012000

NEW YORK COTTON

BOMBAY, Mar. 13.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular dwing to lack of confidence. Prices declined on long liquidation and stop-loss selling.

Confidence again lacked in cotton market despite indications of no change in the present policy of the agricultural adjustment administration. There was considerable selling from Far-east. President's statement reassuring the nation that there will be no change in the policy had little effect.

There is general overproduction and working of various codes failed to keep the demand confidence is destroyed and operators are not inclined to take a bulish view at the moment.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened at a rise of 3 points with May 11.13. There was scattered buying which resulted in a rise of 10 points from the opening level and May declivery was quoted 11.23. This was the highest level of the day as later on there was renewed selling which caused a decline of 53 points from the highest level and May was quoted 10.70. This was the lowest level for the day and at noon the market assumed hardening tendency on short. covering and trade buying which resulted in a rally of 33 points and the market closed at a net decline of 7 to 1 point. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 11.25c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was nervous and closed at a loss of 8 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 11.18c. per lb.

AMERICA'S SILVER BUYING PROGRAMME

New York, Mar. 12.

Senator Thomas reintroduced the amendment making it madatory for the Treasury to buy 50,000 million ounces of silver monthly until silver-gold reserve ratio is 25/75 per cent or the price of silver reaches 1.29 dollar per ounce.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (10-11 a.m.)	11.23+13
N. Y. May Lowest (11-14 a.m.)	10.70—.40
Liverpool May Highest (10-2 a.m.)	6.48—.26
Liverpool May Lowest (3-15 p.m.)	6.30—.44

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Reiss Bros. Liverpool cable: Debacle due to fear breakdown cotton policy. Thing premature.

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool cables:

Think confidence is disappearing. Think decline may go further.

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York cable:

Market was feaverish. President is expected to confirm that there will be no change in cotton policy. Recommend buying on declines.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends.

New York.—Renewed selling on continued neavousness. Market closed steadied on some trade buying and buying by recent short sellers.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled:

Liverpool: Heavy general buying at opening relative steadiness attracted large Manchester and London liquidation. Trend depends action Washington, which impossible forecast.

New York: Very nervous due continued urgent selling, decline attracting new buying.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled.

Debacle due fear breakdown cotton policy, think premature.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Head-Office:

Think after drastic liquidation reduced level attractive for purchases. American Administration denies change in policy."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 12

May 1935	11.03—07
July 1935	11.07—03
October 1935	10.75—61
December 1935	10.73—07
January 1936	10.85+01
Middling Spot	11.25—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 12.

March 1935	10.83—08
May 1935	10.98—08
July 1935	11.03—09
Middling Spot	11.18—10

NEW YORK.

New York, Mar. 12.

New York, 10.55 a.m.—	
May 1935	11.18
July 1935	11.22
October 1935	10.85
New York, Noon Call—	
May 1935	10.93
July 1935	10.99
October 1935	...

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, March 13.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened on Tuesday at a decline of 26 points with May 6.48 against an expected decline of 44 points on purity with overnight decline in New York market. It was stated that traders did not believe in any drastic change in the United States policy. Later on prices declined in sympathy with New York and American selling together with heavy straddle reversing of near months. Offtake was poor and the market closed weak at a decline of 42 to 44 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 37 points at 6.65d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 30 to 31 points. At the close March was quoted 5.55, May 5.55 and July 5.57.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was increased selling in sympathy with weakness in American cotton. Sakels futures declined 39 to 40 points while Uppers futures lost 39 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy on heavy selling. Sakels futures declined 90 to 94 points while Ashmouni futures declined 82 to 81 points.

ENQUIRY PROSPECTS.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

The U. S. Government has announced the extension of loans on cotton for a further six months after the 31st July, 1935, if necessary.

It is also reported that President Roosevelt in his expected statement may hint at an enquiry to be made as to the nature of the recent selling to ascertain in whether they were genuine sales against spot cotton of speculative dumping.

The above announcement is vague and does not state whether the loans will be continued at 12 cents or whether they relate to the new crop. We presume they do but pending fuller details it is impossible to make further comment.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Mar. 12.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 12.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price
March 1935	6.40	6.39—43
April 1935		6.35—43
May 1935	6.14	6.32—42
June 1935		6.29—42
July 1935		6.26—42
August 1935		6.18—42
September 1935		6.12—43
October 1935		6.06—44
November 1935		6.03—44
December 1935		6.02—44
January 1936		6.02—44
February 1936		6.01—44
Middling Spot		6.65—37

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 12.

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS:—

March 1935	8.04
May 1935	8.01
July 1935	7.90
October 1935	7.94
November 1935	7.93
January 1936	7.94
F. G. F. Spot	8.39

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 12.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.60
Fine (Good Staple)	5.75
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.90
OOMRA.—	
Fine (No 1 Staple)	5.60
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.75
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.90
BENGAL.—	
Good	3.56
Fully Good	3.66
Fine	3.76
SCINDE.—	
Fully Good	3.66
Fine	3.76
Superfine	3.86

SEEDS.

London, Mar. 12.

Linseeds, La Plate Hull C.I.F. ton, March sellers £9/5/0.

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, March/April sellers £11/3/9.

Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton, March/April sellers £12/12/6.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cont.) CI.F. ton, March/April sellers £11/13/9.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton March/April, sellers £11/10/0.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, March 12.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25.

C and F Calcutta per cwt. 6/1-1/2 nominal.

C and F Bombay per cwt. 5/10-1/2 nominal.

C and F Karachi per cwt. 5/10-1/2 nominal.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 13.

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 Mar.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 April.
Banks selling T T 1/6 May
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8 Ready/March.
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32 March.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 March
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 16 April
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 282 3/4 Nominal.
Banks selling T T 280 3/4 Nominal
Banks buying T T 278 1/2 Nominal.
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 534
Banks buying D D 544
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 52
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 51 7/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 3/8
Banks buying T T 78
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 134 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 108 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 86 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.74 1/8 12th inst
Shanghai/London 1/7 1/4 13th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 13th inst.
Java/London 6.93 1/2 13th inst.
London/Paris 71.31 12th inst.
London/Belgium 20.15 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 14.49 1/2 12th inst
London/Italy 56.56 12th inst.
London/Berlin 11.70 1/2 12th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.38 1/2 12th inst.
London/New York 4.76 7/8 12th inst.
London/Amsterdam 6.95 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-8-4 11th inst. £7-7-6 12th inst
Silver London Ready 27 3/16 11th inst. 27 3/16 12th inst.
Silver London Forward 27 1/4 11th inst. 27 1/4 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready 59 11th inst. 58 3/4 12th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 p.c. 11th inst. 5/8 p.c. 12th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 11/16 p.c. 11th inst. 11/16 p.c. 12th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
3 mos 2 3/4 per cent.
6 mos 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Mar. 12.

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	27-3/16
Forward	27-1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 12.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/7/6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Mar. 12.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0.9/16 per cent. to 0.5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0.11/16 per cent. to 0.11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate. 2.1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan. 0.1/4 per cent. to 0.1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, 0.1/4 per cent. to 0.1/2 per cent.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York March 12.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Mar. 12.

	£
T. T. London on.—	
Berlin	11.70-1/2
Amsterdam	6.94-1/2
Brussels	20.15
Madrid	34.00
Milan	56.56
Berne	14.49-1/2
Paris	71.31
Prague	112.62
T T. London on New York Closing rate	4.73-7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Mar. 12.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent...	71-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	84
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	95-1/2
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent.	85-3/4
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	106-3/8
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	106
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	117-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	114-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	130
National Bank of India	44-7/8
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-3/4

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 135 at Cross Rate 4.74.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 226—Liverpool May 1935 6.26 Rs. 47 at Exchange 1/8.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M 1935 226—New York May 11.03 Rs. 33 at Cross Rate 4.74.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Mar 13.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 31/2; Highest Rs. 31/5; Lowest Rs. 30/15; Closing Rs. 31/4

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 40/13; Lowest Rs. 40/11; Closing Rs. 41/0/6

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 22/10/6; Highest Rs. 22/15; Lowest Rs. 22/9; Closing Rs. 22/11

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 13.

Following a decline of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 226/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 225/12 on nervous liquidation. Later on there was some short covering and buying which improved prices to Rs. 227. The tone of the market was uncertain.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 6 points and later was quoted 3 points up. The local market was quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs 225/8
Broach J/A Rs. 222/8
Oomra March Rs 202/12
Oomra May Rs 200
Bengal March Rs. 130
Bengal May Rs. 132

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, Mar 13

	To-day	Total
Bengal March	2,950	21,200
Oomra March	2,100	4,000

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Mar 13.

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	F G	Good
M G:—					
Bengal U P	...	140	135	131	128
Panjab	...	140	135	131	128
Rajputana	...	143	137	132	129
Oomra No. 3	214	211	208	204	...
C P No. No. 1	232	229	226	222	...
C P No. 2	222	219	216	212	...
Broach No. 2	...	243	239	235	230

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar 13

	New.
Bengal Superfine	150
Bengal Fine	138
Bengal F G	134
Sindh-Punjab Fine	138
Sindh-Punjab F G	134
Wardha-Hingt	229
Nagpur/Savner	231
Pundhurna	216
Yeotmal	215
Arvi	214
Ellichpur	210/12
Amraoti-Berar	210
Khamgaon	210/12
Mulkapur	207/09
Khandesh	204/06
Jalna/Sailu	204/05
Burwah/Sanavad	211/14
Broach Fine	239
Punjab/American	271
Punjab/American mix	247
Kampala	368
Busoga	366
Jinja	364

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Mar. 13.

Broach A/M. Op. 228 1/2; Highest 229 1/2; Lowest 226 1/4; Closing 226 3/4

Broach J/A. Op. 236; Highest 227; Lowest 223 1/4; Closing 223 3/4.

Oomra March Op. 207 1/2: Highest 207 1/2; Lowest 204 3/4; Closing 204 3/4

Oomra May Op. 205 3/4; Highest 205 3/4; Lowest 201 1/2; Closing 201 1/2

Bengal March Op. 131 1/2; Highest 131 1/2; Lowest 130 1/2; Closing 131.

Bengal May Op. 133; Highest 135; Lowest 132 3/4; Closing 132 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 10 3/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach A. 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 22 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-3-35) Rs. 7 3/4

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 10th March	11,822
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	1,372,671
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,329,455
Increase	43,216

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Mar 13

Khandesh	1,303 bales.
Central India	914 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	184 bales.
Hyderabad Gaorani	614 bales.
Berar	2,402 bales.
Central Provinces	561 bales.
Dhollera	779 bales.
N W Provinces	604 bales.
Rajputana	736 bales.
Sind-Punjab	1,350 bales.
Broach	1,925 bales.
Compta-Dharwar	326 bales.
Western-Northern	3 bales.
East Africans	51 bales.
Total cotton	11,737 bales.
Wheat	5,803 cwts.
Linseed	1,709 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	199 cwts.
Gingellyseed	617 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,003 cwts.
Castorseed	3,501 cwts.
Rice	1,605 cwts.
Myrabollams	5,223 cwts.
Cottonseed	6,830 cwts.
Gram	2,205 cwts.
Joowar	159 cwts.
Bajree	892 cwts.
Coal	2,258 tons.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS.

Season from 1st Sept. This Week	Last Week	1934-35	1933-34
99,482	107,402	13,31,538	12,38,103

Season increase: 42,836

SHIPMENTS.

Season from 1st Sept.	1934-35	1933-34
U. K.	36,384	33,516
Continent	1,68,563	1,90,139
China	22,430	97,740
Japan	5,51,421	1,87,119
Coast Ports	16,136	9,002
U. S. A.	501	Nil
	7,95,435	5,02,516
By Rail	1,14,538	63,672
Total	9,09,973	5,66,188

Season's increase. 3,43,785

ESTIMATED BOMBAY MILL CONSUMPTION.

1-3-1934 to 7-3-1935:	462,099
Same period last year:	298,494
Increase	163,605

ESTIMATED BOMBAY STOCK.

On 7th March 1935:	741,283
Same time last year:	1,092,737
Decrease	351,454

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1935

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Allegations Against Bank Of England

Indian Peasants Poverty Moves U. S. Millionaire

Intrigues Of Financial Groups Responsible For World's Miseries

Banker Cromwell Of U. S. A. And Dollar Princess Wife Out For Fairer Distribution Of Wealth With Workers

Doris Duke, the blue-eyed blonde Dollar Princess, the world's richest heiress, who recently startled New York by marrying James H. R. Cromwell, author of the Young American Movement, arrived in Bombay, with her husband, yesterday from Central India.

The American couple are on a round-the-world honeymoon tour. They arrived last week in Karachi by air and, after visiting Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Baroda, reached Bombay in their special saloon.

Cromwell, although born in the lap of luxury, being the son of a partner of J. P. Morgans, and head of a Philadelphia banking house, has been lecturing the "Wealthy Parasites," on their duty to share their riches with the poor.

He told the "Chronicle" representative that he was tremendously impressed with India and its scenery, its big palaces, and the poverty-stricken peasants.

Appalling Poverty

"The poverty in India is appalling," remarked Cromwell. "The Bank of England is responsible for this situation. This institution has wrecked world prices to serve its own interests. Phillips Oppenheim's novels of international intrigues, plots and counter-plots, are far less thrilling than to-day's matching of wits between the financial heads of world's most powerful commercial nations."

"Truth, in this instance", added Mr. Cromwell "is infinitely more interesting than fiction, for three reasons: first, the stakes are colossal; second, there are not any rules; and third, the results of the struggle directly affect the amount of money in the purse of Mr. "Plain Citizen," no matter what part of the globe he may inhabit.

"Mighty America, it seems, is to be the servant of that little group of dominent bankers, who control the financial policies of Great Britain. Silver policy is the only remedy to bring back prosperity to the world.

Converted By Depression.

Cromwell has started a "Sound Money League", in America, which is unofficially working to improve the American public His conversion to doctrines of political reform and economic experimentation dates from the depression of 1929, when he was shocked by the wholesale dismissal of employees, who had given their life-long services to one company, of which he was a director.

Cromwell, who has a very broad outlook, has been associated with the Rev. Father Coughlin, who is known as Amrica's Gandhi. They recently started the National Union for Social Justice, which within three months of its starting has seven million members.

Mrs. Cromwell, who is only twenty-two and worth six millions, fully shares her husband's views on economic reforms.

Madame Halide Edib (centre) addressed a public meeting, Tuesday evening at C. J. Hall, when the Mayor of Bombay (second from right) presided.

One Of Asia's Greatest Women

TRIBUTE TO HALIDE EDIB

Turkish Patriot's Advice To Muslim Women

Madame Halide Edib was entertained by the members of the Anjuman-i-Khawateen, Bombay, at the Unity Club on Tuesday afternoon at the Unity Club, Hughes Road, at 4-30 p.m.

Miss Khursheed Kazi in welcoming her on behalf of the Club said:

I have very great pleasure in welcoming amongst us one of the foremost women of Asia.

As you all know, Madame Halide Edib is one of those Turkish women who have fought unsparingly for their country. She has worked for the uplift of her sisters with all her might. Mme. Edib has taken a very great part in the struggle for the freedom of Turkey. She went to the battle-field to look for the injured, and it was owing to her example and efforts that many other Turkish women went with her to assist in the struggle for the freedom of their motherland.

Mme. Edib is not only a soldier but a born educationist, thus, madame, we greatly appreciate the great work you have done for the uplift of women in your own country.

We deem it a great honour and thank you for accepting our friendly invitation.

Among the things we admire most in you are your literary gifts. In your "Memoirs" and "The Turkish Ordeal" you have described a changing Turkey, any you have to the extent that it was given to you, served your fatherland. We are proud of you, and hope that we may also after some time produce our own Halide Edib.

Once again in welcoming you on behalf of the Anjuman-i-Khawateen, I assure you that we greatly appreciate the kind thought which impelled you to come down amongst your Muslim sisters in India to inspire us in our work and cheer us on the way.

"WE HAVE A NEW SOUL"

Mme. Halide Edib then spoke for about 20 minutes and said she was very grateful for the kind words spoken by her sister. There were many women in Turkey who helped Turkey during the period to which reference had been made. She had not been long in this country but she would like to say a few things, as a Muslim woman to her Muslim sisters: "The Turkish people are also good Muslims. As Muslim women, we have certain things in common.

"We want to advance, have a new nation, and a new soul." She was told that the women of India are backward because of "purdah". Indian "purdah" is not an Islamic institution. The Koran says a woman should dress decently, cover her head, ornaments and her bosom. No mention is made to shut up women and be entirely cut out from society.

"Indian customs should not be suddenly done away with, but you should have a gradual change. Even in olden times Turkey had less purdah. In hospitals purdah women used to help. Schools were founded by women and Medresas endowed by them. In olden days they used to have mosque-schools. Her own mother and grandmother were educated in these schools.

"In the 19th century men thought women should be given the same education as men. It was not struggle between the sexes, but one section of opinion as against the other. In 1916 women went to Universities and now in nearly all departments and in all work women are to be found. The Turkish women believed in the home. Equality was gradually established in everything. And woman gradually grew out of "purdah."

"The economic condition of Turkey is also different. There a woman also has to work in some way to support the family. Don't have a revolution, but gradually break through the "purdah."

"Polygamy has been abolished because the Koranic injunction of preserving complete equality is not possible of achievement. In the case of divorce also greater simplicity of procedure and equality of rights to both the sexes have been introduced."

After this she was garlanded with a garland made of golden threads and given attar and gulab according to the Indian custom. She then left for the P.V.M. Gymkhana.

VERDICT OF MURDER

Finding Of Inquest On Bodies Of Hamilton And Children

RANGOON, March 13

A verdict of death due to wilful murder by some person or persons unknown was returned by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Rangoon, at the inquest on the remains of Captain C. B. Hamilton and his two children, who were burnt to death when their house was burned down on the 5th February last.

It will be recalled that when the charred bodies of the victims were brought to the mortuary soon after the tragedy, it was believed that the deaths were due to burning.—A. P.

INDIAN DELEGATION TO LONDON

Empire P. Association Elections

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

At a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association (Indian Branch) held on March 11 under the chairmanship of Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, the following four were elected from the Assembly and one from the Council of State to form a delegation, which will proceed to England in July in response to the invitation from the British Branch of the Association.

From the Assembly: Sir Abdur Rahim; Mr. Lahiri Choudhury; Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Gauba.

From the Council of State: Mr. B. K. Basu.

Sir Abdur Rahim was elected unanimously.

The Congress Party did not set up any candidate and its position was explained by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the leader.—United Press.

AGREEMENT REACHED AT LAST

(From A Correspondent).

JAIPUR, March 11.

Rao Bahadur Chhoturam and Kanwar Ratansingh, President, Rajputana Jat Sabha, arrived at Jaipur. Discussions about the Sikar compromise with Captain Webb are going on. It is reliably learnt that a compromise removing almost all the grievances of Jats of Sikar has also been arrived at. Jat Leaders are proposing a revenue settlement for Sheikhawati and Khandelawati and also the abolishion of the objectionable "lags" and taxes and giving due remission of 'lagan' in future so as to create a peaceful atmosphere throughout Jaipur.

Hardikar Exposes Craik's Fallacies

Refutes Allegations Of Use Of Rifles By Dal And Connection With Terrorists

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, March 13.

Interviewed by me regarding the refefences and allegations made by Sir Henry Craik, the Hon. Home Member in the Assembly on the 8th instant Dr. Hardikar, the founder of the Hindustani Seva Dal, made the following statement:—

"I do not know exactly in which four provinces the ban on the Seva Dal still exists. It would have been much better, if some representative had elicited the point from the Home Member. Secondly, supposing for arguments sake that in four provinces the Dal was revolutionary, why should not the Central Volunteer Organisation and its Head Quarters be allowed to function, so that they may carry on the work in the remaining provinces?

I do not understand what "a definitely revolutionary organisation" means. If the Seva Dal was a revolutionary body (even in four provinces) why was it not suppressed when the Government first knew it? As a limb of the Congress Organisation, the Dal was working before it was declared illegal in 1932. If it was not a revolutionary body then, how could it develop revolutionary character during the last three or four years when it did not exist? WHY NOT PROSECUTE THEM?

Neither the Congress nor the Seva Dal had an "Intelligence Department" of their own as the Government. Not a single case of a leader of the Seva Dal "intimately connected with terrorists" was brought to my notice, or that of the Congress, either by the Government or by any other body. Taking it for granted that some one without the knowledge of the Dal Organisation and against its ideals had any connection whatsoever with terrorists, why should the whole organisation working with avowed objects suffer?

If the organisation knew anything of this sort, and was convinced of it, it would have immediately taken steps to weed out such persons. It is a surprise to me, however, that the eagle-eyed Government which has trapped hundreds of persons with or without trial should not proceed against "many of its leaders" for their "intimate connection with terrorists."

It is true that the Hindustani Seva Dal "drilled boys in military formation" as many other organisations including the Boys Scouts and the U. T. C., which aim at discipline. Lathi and such other wooden "weapons" which are so common in all physical Culture Institutes in the country and which are not forbidden by law were, of course, used by the Seva Dal from its very inception in 1923. In a recent statement made in the Newspapers, I quoted the following which I wrote in "The Volunteer" monthly long before, in June, 1925:—

"I would like to run an organisation of this type on strictly military lines in so far as discipline is concerned. Rigorous discipline there could be even in democratic institutions and Hindustani Sevaj Dal is anxious to show the 'how' of it. This is the reason of my being in favour of Military education in India minus, of course, the inhuman and brutal part of it."

The drill referred to by the Home Member was introduced with the definite and clear object mentioned above.

UNFOUNDED AND BASELESS

I repeat that the charge that the Dal "taught them the use of weapons" such as "rifles" is unfounded and baseless.

I wish that the Home Member would once for all enumerate all the charges against the Hindustani Seva Dal, so that I may be able to place before the public my answers, thus leaving them to find out the truth for themselves. I claim once again what I have said hundred times before that the Hindustani Seva Dal, as a body, was a non-violent organisation, and so long as it existed it strictly adhered to this ideal."

INDO-ITALIAN TRADE PARLEYS

Delegation From Italy To Arrive In April

BOMBAY, March 13.

It is reliably understood that the long deferred Indo-Italian Trade negotiations will begin in the month of April or May, and a trade delegation from Italy is expected to visit India in this connection.

But a gloomy view is taken in commercial circles of this city that nothing advantageous to Indian exports will result as the outcome of rapproachment.

It is viewed that Italy's grim determnation to redress the unfavourable trade balances with other foreign countries might very well prove to be a stumbling block in the forthcoming negotiations with India. At present, the balance of trade is in favour of India and it is on this point that Italy is feeling sore. Formerly Itay was importing a large quantity of Indian cotton for consumption by Italian spinners, and India also imported a fairly good quantity of finished textile goods. Now there has been more violent contradiction in the latter classes of goods than in the former.

In the meanwhile, hope is expressed by the Indian mercantile community that Government will not conduct secret negotiations as in the case of the Indo-British Trade Agreement.—United Press.

IMPERIAL POST OFFICE BURGLED

Strong Room Broken Open Rs. 4,700 Worth Articles Stolen

HYDERABAD, March 13.

The City Police are investigating a daring case of burglary alleged to have been committed in the Imperial Post Office on Sunday night. The haul comprised insured letters, parcels and cash amounting to Rs. 4,700.

The discovery was made on Monday morning, when, as usual, the postal official went to the strong room and was horrified to find it open.

The police were immediately informed, but the burglars have not been traced.—A. P.

WEDDING TRAGEDY AT CALCUTTA

Five Injured In Fireworks Explosion In Marriage Procession

CALCUTTA, Mar. 13.

Five men including an eleven-year-old boy, were injured in an explosion in Cossipore last night.

It is stated that fireworks arranged on the occasion of a marriage, suddenly exploded in the midst of a crowd of processionists. One fireworkman who was also in the crowd received injuries. The injured persons were sent to a hospital.—A. P.

THUNGABHADRA PROJECT

Nizam's Govt. To Co-operate In Work

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 13.

I understand that there is every possibility of the Thungabhadra Project work being commenced early. The Nizam's Government instead of making the question an academical subject extended co-operation. It is further learnt the Madras and the Mysore Governments concluded conferences arriving at an understanding.

According to information the question will not be referred to arbitration.

Bathing Ghat For Wadhwan

WADHWAN CITY, March 12.

In honour of Col. Evans Gordon, who yesterday evening performed an opening ceremony of "Anand Bhuwan Theatre"—the proprietors Messrs. Popatlal Anandji announced in the meeting an erection of a bathing ghat for women on the river bank—a dire necessity of the town. They also fed yesterday orphanage boys, distributed sweets to girls' and boys' schools and free medicine to patients.

Raja Jai Prithvi Bahadur Singh of Bajang, Nepal, Chairman of the World Fellowship of Faiths, left for Japan on an extensive lecturing tour, by s.s. "Ginyo Maru", on 13th March.

FEROKE TILE WORKS STRIKE

Prohibitory Orders On Congress Socialists

CALICUT, March 13.

Mr. P. Krishna Pillay of the Labour Union, Kallai wires:—

Eight hundred workers of the Feroke Tile Works are observing the tenth day of the strike. The management have cut half day wages per week since January 1. Five Congress Socialist workers have been served with prohibitory orders, one under Section 144. Enthusiasm prevails among the workers.

Meetings protesting against the Government order were held at several places where appeals were also issued for funds for starving workers.

BHATIA BRAHMAN CONFERENCES

Venue Shifted From Rajore To Cawnpore

(From A Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, March 12.

Due to severe plague epidemic at Rajore, Cawnpore has invited the All-India and U. P. Bhatia Brahman Conferences to be held during Easter holidays on 19th, 20th and 21st April.

The reception committee has been formed. A Kavi Sammelan has also been arranged for the occasion.

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